Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. XVII., NO. 35.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS

OF THINGS SEEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The "Review," issued to its inner circle by the leading financial firm of J. S. Bache & Co., makes the following damaging admission: "All financial news, records, communications and announcements pass under the inspection of a censor of good judgment in each daily paper, and are blue pencilled and basketed to bring everything into tune with the semi-gay air of confidence that is supposed to prevail."—In other words the Rep.-Dem. press is trying—fortunately trying in vain—to cheat the people.

"I know a young man," Artemus Ward used to say, "who started in business without a cent of capital, and just by taking people into his confidence, he left the place owing over $200,000." "Confidence is the corner-stone of all business operations," says the Evening Mail. Enough said.

"What, never! ?" "No, never." "What, never!?!" "Well, hardly ever!"—Pinafore. "The one thing that would force President Roosevelt to run again would be the threatened nomination of a reactionary or a weak man."—Washington despatches.

Roosevelt has added one more department to the universality of his knowledge. Historian, warrior, philologist, hunter, engineer, canal digger, stoker, critic of Nature Fakirs, economist, mariner, statist, moralist, ontomologist, orator, prosperity producer, lawyer, jiu-jitsuer, diplomatist, boxer, art critic, "Censor morum," expert on rowing, etc., etc., etc.—now he is a theologian besides. He pronounces "sacrilege" the words "In God we trust" on the coin of the land. Worn-out Faust, with study and learning worn out, exclaimed despondently he had studied philosophy, philology, and this and that and the other, "and, alas, also theology!" Theology broke the back of Faust's vitality. 'Tis to be hoped it will not break the back of Roosevelt's vitality also. The Social Question needs just such a poultice as Teddy to bring the boil to a head, ready for the lancing. "Five! Five! Five more years of Teddy!"

On the same day that British capitalists, on the occasion of King Edward's sixty-seventh birthday, were congratulating themselves on the defeat of the English railway strike, the United Cuban Railways declare a similar disguised victory over the trainmen there. The telegraphers have learned from their recent defeat the fallacy of organizing on craft lines. Let the railroad workers of England and Cuba learn the same lesson. The days of pure and simple craft unionism are numbered.

"Paddy" Mullaney, the would-be assasin of Vincent St. John, should forthwith be placed in O'Neill's office as Editor of the "Miners' Magazine." He is the man for the place, fitter thereto than even O'Neill. Mullaney knows the trick to perfection—if a man's arguments are too strong for you, shoot him down. It is the only way to silence Sense against Nonsense, Purity against Corruption.

The "hard times" have not affected Miss Mary Gayley, the heiress of the steel potentate James Gayley. At least the Italian Count Giulio Senni seems to think so. The latter being "passionately devoted" to the former's dower, sticks to his protestations of love, panic or no panic, and the two are to be made "man and wife."

Rumor from Europe now has it that it is not to Prince Helie de Sagan that Anna Gould is to transfer the sweat of the brow of the wage slaves on her American feudal-capitalist territories, but that the afore-named transfer is to be to the Count Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, the divorced husband of another American heiress, Helen Morton, daughter of the late Levi P. Morton, banker. The controversy is taking place over the heads of the wage slaves concerned, just as if they were so much live-stock.

The Edinburg "Socialist" makes statements with regard to British craft Unionism that go to prove America is, after all, not ahead but only abreast of the British ally of capitalism. The "Socialist" quotes writers to the effect that British craft Unionism does not embrace even a majority, let alone the whole of the British proletariat. The vast majority there, as here, is kept out of the Unions "by high dues and apprenticeship conditions"; while the "organized" majority are, just as here, constantly scabbing upon one another and upon their fellow wage slaves in other countries, as, for instance, on the Hamburg dockers.

The logical Democratic presidential ticket for 1908 is:

For President:
TOM JOHNSON
Of Ohio.
For Vice-President:
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
Of New York.

The Democrats may travel further with the result of faring worse. There are no flies on this ticket. It will make the Republicans hump their backs.

Is not the Pope "using a sledgehammer to drive in a tack" when he sets the whole machinery of the Vatican in motion to check the "danger to American youth" that will come of Miss Helen Maloney's recent marriage to Osborne? If the Pope is really interested in American female youth, had he not better fulminate against the employers, Catholics not a few of them, whose defective machinery scalp their working girls, cut off their fingers, crush their arms, and whose ill-ventilated, gases-impregnated mills unsex their numerous female employes? Why this straining at a gnat and swallowing a whole, live, kicking, robust camel?

It is unfortunate for the theory of the God-ordained superiority of the capitalist that just now, when the panic is "talking out of school" on capitalist intelligence to rule the land—it is unfortunate for that theory that just now news reaches the public of how Miss Anna King Gilman, a spinster of weak brain, managed to "make a million dollrs in Wall Street." That news should have been suppressed at this season.

J. Pierpont Morgan's kennels, located at Highland Falls, and now the subject of pictures and newspaper articles, are a better appointed house than that which any wage slave inhabits. This is strictly in obedience to the law of Supply and Demand. Dogs, though they are merchandise, just as wage slaves, are privately owned merchandise. Wage slaves, though they are merchandise, just as dogs, are "free labor." Supply and demand operates upon this fact, with the result that the owners of the merchandise "dog" keep down the supply, thereby raise the price, and, in order to obtain the price, must take good care of their merchandise; whereas "free labor," being plentiful, is cheap as dirt and need not be considered. The further result of all this is manifested in palatial "kennels" for dogs, and in narrow, unsanitary, cheaply gotten up, but dearly rented tenements for the wage slave.

Simultaneous with the Vandalism practiced by the capitalist class upon the live-stock (the wage slaves) on their estates (the Nation), the capitalists have been Vandalizing their estate itself. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forest Service, announces that within twenty-five years the timber supply of the land may be exhausted. In order to raise Timber Kings the woods have been felled—to the lasting damage of the land.

The clergy must be hard pushed for invectives against Socialism. The Rev. J. Wesley McCallum delivered in Manchester, N. H., on the 10th instant an address in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, proving with texts that "Judas Iscariot was the first Socialist." It is hard to determine whether the knocked-out "arguments" of the clergymen against Socialism or the clergymen's present invectives are the droller.

Mr. Arthur W. Towne, secretary of the New York State Probation Committee, presents figures to show that over 31,000 persons were given free lodging in this State, in town and city lock-ups, during 1906, and that the number will be even larger in 1907. In other words, nearly four per cent. of the population of the Empire State is reduced to the condition of paupers—a natural state of things. The multi-tramp is the shadow of the multi-millionaire.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION

Senator McCumber of North Dakota announces through the press that he has a plan, which he is to introduce in Congress, whereby panics will be averted, the evil of "bad Trusts" prevented, and prosperity spread throughout the land. So all-embracing an aim leads one to apprehend an intricate piece of legislative machinery. The apprehension is unfounded. Senator McCumber's plan is of the simplest: "Whenever it shall appear that the cash value of a corporation's assets is less than the amount of outstanding stock the Department of Commerce and Labor is to take notice of the fact; the outstanding stock is to be called in; and new stock is to be issued in a sum not in excess of the assets, each stockholder being required to take an amount of stock proportionate to his holding,"—and "over-capitalization," the "root of all evil" will be a thing of the past. It must be admitted that, for simplicity of method and vastness of result, the historic command, "Let there be light!", followed by the result, "And there was light," is not a circumstance. Unfortunately the North Dakota Senator is not a Creator.

Overcapitalization is not the "root of the evil," any more than bad smells are the "root of the evil" of putrefaction. Nevertheless anything that will remove bad smells is progress; upon the same principle it would be progress if overcapitalization could be stopped. Can it?

What is "overcapitalization"? It is a manoeuvre whereby the capitalist pretends he has more wealth than he has in fact; whereby he thereupon, and, with nothing more substantial than his pretence as increased asset, issues stock, that is sold and bought. Let the result of the manoeuvre be carefully observed. The result is that the fancied asset becomes a reality in the concrete, but remains a falsity in the abstract. It becomes a reality in the hands of the manoeuvring capitalist, who has transformed a fancy into a fact through the hard cash which he has added to his original and actual asset by the sale of stock on his bogus asset; it remains a falsity in the abstract because, after the manoeuvring capitalist has pocketed the sales of his "gold bricks," there is no more actual wealth in existence than before the capitalist in question "overcapitalized" his business. In short, "overcapitalization" is a capitalist manoeuvre to confiscate existing wealth found in the hands of the smaller fry of capitalists.

With these facts in mind, the question comes, Who has an interest in stopping the confiscatory process? The confiscatory Plunderbund? Evidently not. They have no fault to find with the process; they feel quite happy under its workings. The only ones with a palpitating interest in having the process stopped are the small fry. Can they? The identical reason that keeps them from practicing the identical fraud—their small-fryness—disables them from stopping it. Were they of the Upper Capitalist Class, and not small-fryists, they would be among the possessors of the governmental machine. It follows that all schemes to check the Upper Capitalists in their methods against the small-fry capitalist are rattles to entertain fools with. Capitalism in America has developed economically, sociologically, politically, mentally and morally too far to render effective any checks upon it. It has reached the point when it can be ended sooner than mended.

The fable tells of the convention of mice that decided their safety required the belling of a certain cat. Senator McCumber does not belong to the mouse wing, he is prominent on the cat wing of the capitalist class. When the Senator comes forward with a proposition to bell the capitalist cat, it is as if at that mouse convention the objectionable cat had herself introduced the belling proposition. Mouse intellect would have caused the convention to scatter, leaving the cat proposer all alone. Small fry Capitalist Class intellect proves less alert. Small fry capitalists are shouting with joy at the "deliverer."

A MURDEROUS BRUTE

BEATEN IN ARGUMENT, MULLANEY SHOT ST. JOHN.

Gets Two Bystanders at the Same Time—A Type of the Man Who Backed Sherman in His Hiring of Thugs—Has the Nerve to Try to Kill an Unarmed Man.

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 7.—"Goldfield Daily Tribune" of yesterday prints the following vivid story of the recent murderous attack upon Vincent St. John:

"On the crowded thoroughfare of Main street, between Ramsey and Crook, four shots were fired at 5.30 o'clock last evening. When the last one had died away two men were lying prostrate on the sidewalk, and a third was staggering for support.

"A calm, cool man was seen walking north on that street, quietly replacing his six-shooter in his hip pocket. He was placed under arrest, and those who had fallen prey to the cold lead from his shooting were hustled to their homes or to the hospital.

"One shot on a thronged sidewalk invariably causes a scattering of every one within range of a deadly weapon. Take four shots, and a stampede is the result. When the first report rang out and a deliberate man was seen pointing his revolver at a companion, a score of people rushed for shelter. The second shot cleared the walk. The third resulted in a dozen fleeing people falling flat on their stomachs to avoid flying bullets. When the final report rang out Vincent St. John, rushing as fast as his legs would carry him towards the Palace saloon, where Sheriff Ingalls has his headquarters, threw up his arms and fell prostrate, blood gushing from wounds from his arm and wrist.

"Then the street was as quiet as the grave.

"The author of the commotion, "Paddy" Mullaney, looked around him unconcernedly, gazed at the forms on the sidewalk lying prone, and replaced the weapon of death in his pocket. Then he leisurely continued on his way up town until an officer of the law had the nerve to lay his hand upon his shoulder and pronounce the words:

"'You are under arrest.'"

The fusilade of shots came near ending the life of Vincent St. John, who is known throughout the west as a stalwart representative of the progressive element in the W. F. of M. Two shots struck him, but both missed a vital point. He has two bullet wounds in his right wrist and one in his left arm. Unless complications set in, such as septicaemia, he will be out of the Miners' Union hospital within a week or ten days.

(Continued on Page 6)

YONKERS CARMEN

Flim-Flammed Into Staying At Work On Same Old Terms.

Yonkers, N. Y., November 16.—The committee of clergymen and "desirable" citizens that were delegated by the trolleymen to pray to President Maher and the board of directors of the Union Railroad Company for an increase of pay, have received their answer. The company refuses to give the advances prayed for and since the committee was appointed have laid off twenty men. The committee, Rev. James E. Freeman, Rev. Charles R. Corley, and George B. Wray, druggist, were conspicuous at the meeting Thursday morning, which was held at 3 A. M. They did all in their power to get the men to accept the company's terms and stay at work, and they succeeded; the cars were operated as usual. The men now recognize the fact that they were duped and flimflammed into going back to work before election.

The company sent a letter to each of the men with a statement of the company's financial condition and reason why it would be impossible to give them a raise at this time. The letter and report of the committee was placed on file and they took a vote on the question of strike. They all voted Yes, but the organizer, Fitzgerald, then arose and declared that they would have to wait until the national body with headquarters in Michigan, issued the call. So the men are still at work, waiting to be called out by pure and simple leaders who are probably in the pay of the Pinkerton detective agency, or in the up-to-date order of strike preventers. The men are very careful about what they say, but they all wear large union buttons on their coats and it looks as if the strike was only postponed for awhile. There is a large number of new men being broken in to run cars. The men are trying to organize the other trolleymen in Westchester and The Bronx. They have commenced to see the necessity of united action, but as long as they allow themselves to be led by citizens' committees and officers who represent their master, and who lead them into pure and simple craft unions, there is not much hope for them.

The president of the company in his letter to the employes and citizens' committee, said that the profit on the road for the past nine years had only been $2,400 a year, and he recommended that they help him to get legislation passed this winter, so he could charge five cents on Broadway from Van Cortlandt and do away with the transfer abuse. Then after that, he would consider the question of wages.

J. H. S.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

SCHLOSSBERG'S TOUR

EDITOR OF DER ARBEITER BEGINS IN CINCINNATI.

Delivers Two Strong Lectures on the History of the Jewish Labor Movement in America—Shining Examples of Corruptionism Used with Good Effect.

Cincinnati, O., November 10.—Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of "Der Arbeiter," delivered two brilliant lectures in Jewish here on November 8 and 9. Both lectures were very well attended, and so great was the interest that Schlossberg aroused, that both meetings were adjourned at midnight.

On November 8 Schlossberg lectured on the "History of the Labor Movement Among the Jews In America." With a master hand he traced the movement from 1888 and '90, when it first began to take shape under the leadership of the Russian idealist, to the present.

With two men Schlossberg illustrated two errors in the old form of organization—with Barondess, corrupt labor leadership; with Hilquit, the contract system.

The publication of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung," the "Vorwaerts," and "Der Arbeiter" make three epochs through which the Jewish movement passed. The "Arbeiter-Zeitung" was the mouth-piece of the first Jewish labor organization in America. It was not clear; it was the expression of the then existing form of organization.

When corruption entered the union movement, corruption as typified by Barondess, it became evident to the few who understood the situation that an opposition union must be organized. It was about this time that the "Vorwaerts" made its appearance. The "Vorwaerts" came, presumably, to open the windows, to throw light on the Jewish movement. After eleven years of "throwing light," there is hardly a union that amounts to anything. So low, in fact, did the Jewish workers sink, that a charity kitchen was opened for them on the East Side of New York.

Three years ago, "Der Arbeiter" came out, advocating the "opposition union," the Industrial Workers of the World. Like every other paper that stands firmly for certain principles, "Der Arbeiter's" growth was slow at first. It is gaining slowly.

The lecturer made an eloquent plea for the paper and called on the Jewish workers to support it. On November 9 a Jewish Socialist Labor Federation was organized whose aims it will be to aid "Der Arbeiter," to work for a Daily "Arbeiter," and to tour speakers to spread the paper.

K. E.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC

A CLEAR DELINEATION OF WALL STREET'S BULLS AND BEARS

IX.

ROLE PLAYED BY N. Y. STATE AND NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERS

Here is the line up in the roles played by politicians in the busted financial concerns:

Charles W. Morse, prominent Tammany man, "smashed" the Knickerbocker Trust Co., with his borrowing on Ice Trust shares.

James W. Gerard, Tammany candidate for the Supreme Bench, a trustee, by his not attending to his sworn duties as Trustee of the company, in regard to looking overcollateral offered for the funds of the company, is a criminal in the eyes of the banking law.

John F. Carroll, prominent leader under Richard Croker, of Tammany, also large borrower of money on Ice Trust shares, helped topple over the Trust Company, and President Barney's real estate ventures completed the job. Barney is supposed to be a Democrat, but is not active in the organization.

The failure of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn was due to the shameful uses of the funds of the bank by the leading Democrats of the Borough of Brooklyn.

McCarren was a depositor there, and his partner in all of his real-estate ventures, Senator "Billy" H. Reynolds, was also a depositor and said to have been a heavy borrower of funds preceding the crash.

"Tim" Woodruff and William T. Buttling, both big Republicans, will, it is expected, be shown, if the thing is exploited properly by the State Banking Department, to have taken large chunks of money on very "yellow" collateral.

The role played by the local politicians in helping on the crisis in the concerns referred to could be added to at some length, but it would serve any more to show that funds placed in the hands of the average banking official is simply so much money handed to men who will use it to further their own ends.

The politicians of the Nation have been dragged into this thing through the fact that Controller of the Currency Ridgely, who expected to head the Bank of North America in the place of the deposed Charles W. Morse, didn't get the job, because the Clearing House would not stand for him. The Clearing House directors said in their decision that he was to blame for not discovering months ago the condition of the chains of banks controlled by Morse and F. Augustus Heinze, he being notified of their doings by the Clearing House. They say he paid not the slightest heed to their warnings. Ridgely had this defence to offer the newspapers, that the vast majority of the members of the Clearing House were violating the same laws, and a probe by him would cause them to smash.

However, he is not the successor of Morse. William F. Havemeyer, of the firm of sugar manufacturers, owners of the Sugar Trust, heads the institution and since the Trust always obeys the law, it is expected the administration of Mr. Havemeyer will be successful.

So it goes. Politicians of the State, or whose scope is National, are putrid—like the class whose messenger boys they are. Nothing is sacred with them. Money—whether of a Trust Company depositor or a National Bank—is all the same.

There are laws to protect these depositors. But what do they care about laws? Don't they make 'em?

X.

PATRIOTISM AT 50 PER CENT.

J. P. Morgan & Co. put out funds at 50 per cent. during the panic. So did **Jacob H. Schiff**'s firm—Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

James Stillman's friends, the Hanom National Bank and Mann, Bill & Ware, money brokers for Stillman, are in the same boat.

Everybody from John D. down put out money from 5 per cent. to 150 per cent. during the crisis, and yet all the capitalist rags, including Hearst's, acclaimed them patriots. Who wouldn't be a patriot at 50 per cent.? What a joke on that much slandered word!

XI.

STOCK EXCHANGE—PART PLAYED BY IT IN CRISIS.

The Stock Exchange played a very important part in developing the present crisis. Securities amounting to over $3,000,000,000 are represented in the department set aside for listing the bonds and stocks of the various railroads and industrial companies of the United States. In the tremendous amount of certificates listed, running well on three billions of dollars, well informed financiers figure out that fully fifty per cent. represents over-capitalization.

The Exchange has two opposing forces among the brokers always at work. The first is what is known as the Bear group and the second as the Bull element in the market. Ever since its inception in May, 1792, when a half dozen brokers met under a buttonwood tree on a spot opposite No. 60 Wall Street, there has been two camps in the Exchange divided as above.

Wall Street, its Exchanges, etc., has been to the average layman an incomprehensible mystery clothed in strange technical terms, figures and statistics unintelligible to any save accountants, and many an otherwise bright mind has failed to penetrate the financial heart of the country.

To buttress the S. L. P. members and readers of our press with an armor worthy of their economic teachings, I shall, as it were, take them along in an A B C fashion and thus have them rend aside the curtain of what is the greatest "fake" mystery of our time.

Let me begin with the terminology. What is a Bull?—a Bear? Stocks—how they are classed and what they represent. Bonds—numerous classes of bonds and what they represent. Stock manipulation, etc.

A Bull is a speculator for an advance, and who works to secure or believes in higher prices. For example, say that James White is a member of the Exchange and he understands upon good authority that the American Sugar Refining Company (the Trust) is doing a big business and at that period the shares are selling at $100 per share. Each share, you will remember, represents an equity in the business of the company, its plant, etc., and when the dividend quarter arrives the shareholder receives his dividend in proportion to his holdings. Nor our broker White buys for advance—let's say 100 shares of the American Sugar Refining stock at $100 per share; in other words, he has purchased $10,000 worth of an interest in the Trust, but being a speculator who possibly might hold it two minutes, he does not put up $10,000 of his own money, but only $1,000. The other $9,000 he borrows from a bank or trust company and pays anywhere from 5 to 6 per cent. in normal times for the use of the funds of these institutions.

White's $1,000 expands $100 every time Sugar Trust shares increase one point, or, in other words, advances from $100 when the purchase was made to $101. Each additional point nets him $100, less the amount he pays on account of borrowed funds up to the sum of $9,000 which he originally borrowed to help him buy the 100 shares.

In order that White might get his money and the bank or trust company be protected, White has to put up collateral equivalent to the amount borrowed by at least one-third more—this excess going to save the institutions from loss if they should be forced to dispose of it instantly.

This is what is called speculating on margin. Our broker White is buying for an expected rise and has put up $1,000 as margin, which is protection for 10 points, or say, to $90, he having bought at $100. We will leave the Bull operator for a while and turn to the Bear, find out what he is in Wall Street, and then locate them both later in the section.

A Bear is a speculator who works for declining prices, a trader who sells stocks at a price in expectation of buying back at a lower price. Nelson Black is our subject as a Wall Street Bear. Mr. Black has a friend away up in the councils of the New York Central Railroad who tells his the road is showing a very heavy falling off in business and that the shares of the company are bound to seek lower levels shortly.

Black enters a brokerage office down town with a certified check for $1,000

(Continued on page 6.)

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

BY MICHAEL H. SHAYNIN, OF ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The agricultural handicraft period which the early settlers began did not last long. Handicraft was soon separated from farming. Commerce and shipping rapidly grew up with the fisheries of New England. A demand arose for coopers to make barrels in which to pack the fish, and for smiths and carpenters to build the boats in which to catch and transport them; there was also need of handicraftsmen to build the houses to shelter these fishers. Under such circumstances cities and towns sprung up and the handicrafts became separated from agriculture. American handicraft apart from agriculture was crushed, first, by the repressive colonial policy of Great Britain; second, by machine industry and the factory system; so that its development was greatly abridged and its influence rendered almost nil, except in so far as its repression was one of the causes of the American revolution. It was the repressive colonial policy of Great Britain beginning with the navigation act in 1660 and the subsequent acts, all tending to protect the British capitalist from his growing rivals in the colonies, that led to the American revolution. Independence was declared and won. The United Colonies became the United States of America.

With the adoption of the constitution and formation of the first cabinet the nation under the guiding genius of Alexander Hamilton opened a new page in its history and entered upon a new life. In the decade 1790-1800 the modern machine industry and factory system was introduced. In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin and Samuel Slater erected the first cotton spinning mill at Pawtucket, R. I.; in 1796, in New York City, John Fitch constructed and experimented with the first steam propeller; in 1797 Asa Whitmore, of Massachusetts, invented a machine for carding wool. A wonderful decade! It revolutionized the cotton and wool industry and played havoc with domestic industry allied with agriculture. The farmer and small producer, unable to compete with those who possessed the mechanical means, were ruined, and there arose on the one hand a closs possessing capital (the machine) and on the other a dispossessed working class. The depreciated lands of the farmers were bought by the very men who caused the depreciation, and here we come to the rise of the stock company and corporation, which were found more convenient means of exploitation than the early co-partnerships.

Established on the industrial field the capitalist class became dominant on the political field. To secure a maritime right of way to foreign markets they fought the war of 1812; they needed protection and got it. All this helped still further to separate the two opposing classees. The application of steam to machinery and inflow of immigration added to the increasing hardship of the poor farmer and workiing class.

On top of this came a series of panics and in the period of 1825-50 there sprung up the trades-union movement, workingman's parties, and co-operative colonies, and the first pronounced division between the two classes took place in this country. These organizations grew out of necessity, and Horace Greeley, who was driven from the farm, came to New York City and soon became the president of the New York Typographical Society, the trades union forerunner of the International Typographical Union of to-day.

With the formation and growth of trades-unions there began strikes for higher wages and fewer hours. Professor Richard T. Ely's book, "The Labor Movement in America," gives the instance of the big Boston strike in the early '30's of the 19th century.

After the period of 1825-50, the corporation grew with great rapidity, closely following each of the new territories opened in the West. With the opening of the West the conflict between the South, based on and sustained by chattel slavery, and the North, where wage-slavery flourished, grew more and more acute, and with the admission of each new state the troublesome question of slavery had to be threshed out again. The slave oligarchy opposed the building of railroads and cotton mills, prevented the increase of capital, apart from land and slaves, the spread of education and culture, and endeavored to impose the same conditions in new territory. All it needed was abundant land to make profitable its peculiar institutions, and with the constriction of land the opposing interests of the backward South and civilized North came nearer and nearer and finally clashed in Civil War.

Another cause of secession is the debts owed by the Southern traders to the North. These debts amounted to something between two hundred and four hundred million dollars, and were immediately repudiated by the seceding states.

The capitalist class of the North, backed by the fruits of the factory system, which was far more profitable than, and superior to, chattel slavery, by the steamboat, railroad and printing press, was enabled to raise colossal war loans, construct a big army and navy, crush secession and abolish chattel slavery. It was well said that in modern wars banks are of more importance than bullets, and bonds outrank bayonets as weapons of offense and defense.

In regard to the generation following the Civil War, David A. Wells says "it was second to very few and perhaps to none of the many similar epochs of time in any century that preceded it; that trade after trade is monopolized, not necessarily by large capitalists, but by large capital. The little men are ground out, and the littleness that dooms men to destruction waxes year by year."—(Recent Economic Changes.) It was during this period and amidst these conditions that the first trust, the Standard Oil Company, was formed in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873.

Ebert concludes the first part of his essay by asking: What is the object of industrial evolution? And answers by quoting two experts on "The Trust," the first, a representative of modern capitalism; the second, the recognized head of Socialist thought in America. Thus speaks the first:

> "There is a term in the complete definition of the law of evolution which has not been adverted to. . . . This final term is the 'concomitant dissipation of motion.' Translated into every day phraseology, this means a diminishing waste, a less frequent slipping of the cogs, the avoidance of needless multiplication of activities. And here is where the centralization of capital, the decay of destructive competition, the protective combination of all the factors of production are shown to have their place in the great chain which links us to the past. Here is where co-operation arises, with its attendant economics, to complete and round off the great development which has taken us thousands of years to reach. . . .
>
> "Here then we get an indication of the lines along which future economic development will take place. The movement towards co-operation, towards the elimination of unintelligent competition, towards the peaceful alliance of labor, capital and brains, towards the increasing centralization of industry which is the pronounced characteristic of American life—this movement being in harmony with the laws underlying all progress, is destined to extend until it covers the whole world, or until it emerges into a new and better phase of society." ("The Trust: Its Book," by James H. Bridge.)

Now let us hear the definition of "The Trust" given by the Socialist:

> "The trust is essentially a tool of production. . . .
>
> "The trust is that doubly developed instrument of production that combines both the highest individual and the highest collective development so far reached. It brings the productivity of human effort up to the highest point so far attained by the individual perfection of the tool. As such, the trust raises man to giant's stature over nature; it is a weapon that makes for civilization.
>
> "But that is not the whole truth.
>
> • • • • • • • • • • • •
>
> "The ladder upon which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the evermore powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages.
>
> "The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use.
>
> "The middle class seeks to break it down, thereby throwing it back.
>
> "The proletariat seeks to preserve it and improve it, and open it to all." ("The Trust," by Daniel De Leon.)

The trust is an amalgamation of large corporations in the same sense as the corporation is an amalgamation of small capitals. The greatest of modern trusts is the United States Steel Corporation. It employes 168,000 men of every degree of mental and manual skill. It has carried the principle of consolidation into every branch of production and distribution necessary to its success, from the supply of the raw material to the delivery and erection of the finished product. This is the integralization of capital—the amalgamation of trusts—the latest phase of the industrial evolution.

What a marvelous change! From a small tract of land, held by the early settlers, the country has expanded in size so that it is now washed by the oceans, kissed by the lakes and embraced by the gulf; from a small company of colonists, who sowed their wheat, threshed it, and shipped it to market by the same tedious methods and with the same crude implements that the world knew in the time of Solon, there has grown up a family of 80,000,000, using the most improved tools ever known to man. If the expansion and growth of population were marvelous, the growth of the wealth of the country was amazing, and—we say it with pride—we occupy to-day the leading place in the sisterhood of nations! So far, so good. But since we have gone so far, let us make one more step and find out how this amazing wealth is divided among the children of this family.

In the "Socialist Almanac," the author, after an exhaustive study presents us with the following table of the distribution of wealth in 1890:

Classes.	Numbers.	Wealth.	Per cent. of total population	Per cent. of total wealth
I. Plutocratic class....	887,390	$42,000,000,000	1.41	64.37
II. Middle class:				
Mercantile	4,771,724	$6,000,000,000	7.63	9.20
Agricultural	18,745,758	10,000,000,000	29.93	15.33
Total middle class	23,517,482	$16,000,000,000	37.56	24.53
III. Professional class..	3,777,332	$2,500,000,000	6.03	3.83
IV. Working class.....	34,440,046	$2,750,000,000	55.00	4.21
Foreign investors.	......	$2,000,000,000	...	3.06
Total	62,622,250	$65,250,000,000	100.00	100.00

"It therefore appears," says the author, "from the foregoing table:

> "1—That the Plutocratic class, representing less than 1½ per cent. of the population, held more than 64 per cent. (and with its allies, the foreign investors, about 67½ per cent.) of the total wealth produced by American labor.
>
> "2—That the Middle Class, agricultural and mercantile, represented 37½ per cent. of the total population and 24½ per cent. of the total wealth.
>
> "3—That the Professional Class, representing 6 per cent. of the population, had a little less than 4 per cent. of the total wealth.
>
> "4—That the Working Class, representing 55 per cent. of the population, had a little more than 4 per cent. of the total wealth.
>
> "5—That, taken together, the Professional and Working Classes comprising the Proletariat and representing 61 per cent. of the total population, owned only 8 per cent. of the total wealth, chiefly in the perishable form of tools, instruments, household goods and wearing apparel, having a use value, but no exchange value."

Of the pace at which the country has been traveling toward concentration of wealth since 1890, we may judge from Henry Lawrence Call's paper "The Concentration of Wealth," read before the section of social and economic science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, where he declared that *one per cent.* of the population of the United States now owns practically *ninety per cent.* of the wealth of the nation. When Call's declaration called forth a flood of attacks upon his estimate, he sent out a statement, in which among other things he says:

> "My estimate as to wealth concentration, is that one per cent. of the population of the United States, now own practically NINETY per cent. of the entire wealth of the nation.
>
> "This estimate is based upon a compilation referred to by Senator Ingalls upon the floor of the United States Senate, January 14, 1891, to the effect that 31,100 persons then owned 56 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. With this also substantially agrees (for the purpose of the estimate) the computations of Dr. Chas. B. Spahr, to the effect that one per cent. of our population, owned in 1890, 51 per cent. of the national wealth; and of Mr. Geo. K. Holmes, of the Census Bureau, to the effect that 3-100 of one per cent. of our population then owned 20 per cent. of our national wealth; as also numerous other authorities, substantially uncontradicted at the time, showing a general agreement upon the part of statisticians, that one per cent., or less than one per cent. of our population owned, in 1890, practically half the wealth of the nation."

And after a further discussion of the basis of his estimate, he concludes with the following personal explanation

> "By way of personal explanation, I desire to say that I am not a member of any Socialist party; nor in any sense its authorized spokesman. My interest in economic subjects is solely that of a student and writer; and so little desirous have I been enrolling my name with the "would-be-famous," or in the archives of "Who's Who in America," that practically all of my writings have been under a nom-de-plume. It was because the eminent scientists in charge of the economic section of the Association were familiar with my writings, that a communication was addressed to me requesting me to present a paper before the Association. My appearance before that honorable body was, therefore, not an accident; and it remains for a perusal of the article itself, to determine as to whether or not it is "scientific" in basis and character." (The People, Feb. 2, 1907.)

The foregoing table of plain unvarnished figures speaks volumes, and we are again amazed, no longer at the wealth of the nation, but at its uneven distribution. We now know where the wealth of the nation is placed and, what is more important, we also know, after consulting our bank accounts, into which of these groupings each of us must place himself. It is now in order to find out how it happened that a few have come into possession of "swollen fortunees," while the overwhelming majority has nothing, and how it affected the social, political and moral life of the nation, so that we may be able to account for the unpleasant manifestations of the character of the young generation.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

FROM THE WEST

ONE MAN NOT TO BE FOOLED BY THE HIRELING PRESS.

Tells of the Part Played in the Present Crisis by the Fake Labor Unions—The S. L. P. the Hope of the Working Class.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 10.—I cannot help being filled with astonishment at the seeming apathy and indifference of the American worker over the present financial panic.

In reading the subsidized press— the greatest curse of America to-day—one cannot help noticing the following: California protecting the criminal capitalists by legal holidays; clearing houses throughout the country issuing fiat money, i. e., cashiers' checks; banks generally limiting depositors' withdrawals; firms paying wages in "time checks" and "scrip."

How does the worker meet the situation? Why, Sir, he bows down to their whims and fancies; nay, further, not content with allowing these criminal fakirs to run business as they think fit, what does he do? Why, the following: In Chicago, Denver, and other places, certain so-called unions meet and pass resolutions to the effect that: they will accept the *illegal tender,* and also that they have the utmost confidence in the their respective banks!!! Can they not see—what you have often told them—that the financial business of the country is, to say the least of it, unsound. That the controlling interests, not content with their monopolistic mergers, and watered stocks, are always manipulating the different markets to squeeze, squeeze and squeeze again the small investor. One said the other day that the wage-slaves were hoarding their money and that the proper place for it was in the banks! Eureka!

I notice local papers advising the people to accept fiat money, etc., etc. When will they learn their lesson? What about the "hurry-up" meetings held in New York, followed by those at the White House, to relieve the situation? Can the working classes not draw their own inferences thereby as to who runs the Government? Surely they see by now—I hope most of them do—that these so-called labor unions—through their paid officials—are nothing more than noxious growths that sprout from the capitalistic dunghill. That the capitalists are exploiting us to a finish is a fact so palpable that it is scarcely worth mentioning here. When I read about "Busting the Trusts," "Reforming the Insurance Companies," "Tiding over the Financial Panic," "Stringency of Currency," and similar phrases, it fills me with such a healthy disgust that I am inclined to get up and shout: "How long will this last?" It is so ludicrous, even to the most casual observer, to imagine the Government—namely, the Trusts, busting themselves, that I am surprised the Government has not long ago disappeared under a national burst of satirical invective that would put them fathoms deep.

To see these banks in the stock-broking business issuing their "commands" to the depositors, and incidentally to others at the same time, would be amusing, if it were not of such great importance to the people generally. To prevent runs, they close their doors to restore confidence. Good heavens! what a simple remedy. Your paper, Sir, gives the remedy. Let the busy bee read, mark, and learn. Surely we won't have another historical repetition of the people eating alfalfa and the dugs from the packing houses. Is it not clear that the Plutôs, not content with the earth, now want the microscopic molecules we breathe? Are we to allow that also?

An Observer.

.TEN CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Right to be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workinmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

"NEUTRALITY" TO TRADES UNIONS

Socialist Party Pretense on Exhibition in Brownsville Strike.

A thrilling example of Socialist party "Neutrality" towards trades unions is now on exhibition at the factory of the Ideal Novelty Co., of 375 Christopher avenue, Brooklyn, in the Brownsville district.

The employes of the Ideal Novelty Co., seventy-five in number, went on strike a week ago. One M. Nichtom, the senior partner of the firm, immediately took the latest improved steps to break the strike. Nichtom is a member of the Socialist Party, a member of the Vorwaerts Press Federation, and a member of the Arbeiter Ring, or Workmen's Circle. Most of the strikers are active—altogether too active—sympathizers of the Industrial Workers of the World. Hence Nichtom's first step to drive them back to work and at the same time to demonstrate his "neutrality" towards the I. W. W., was to hire a numerous supply of scabs, thugs, and special policemen. Two of the strikers have already been severely injured by clubs in the hands of the "neutral" Nichtom's plug-uglies.

A committee of the strikers called upon the Vorwaerts last week asking it to print a statement on the strike, and denouncing Nichtom's behavior. This was refused, but the strikers were assured that a "delegation would be sent down to assist in restoring harmony." A short notice of the strike, leaving out all the important facts, was the only thing published on the subject.

FOREIGN DICTIONARIES.

Italian-English and English-Italian.
German-English and English-German.
Spanish-English and English-Spanish.
French-English and English-French.
Swedish-English and English-Swedish.
Price 75 Cents Each.—Postage Paid.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS ,CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York City

AT IT IN PHILA.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY KEEPS CAMPAIGN GOING.

Passing of Election and Advent of Cold Weather No Hindrance to Open Air Meetings and Rousing Ones, Too—Good Work by Brilliant Stand-Byes and New Recruits.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 11.—On Sunday night, Novembere 3rd, there was held one of the largest meetings that the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia has yet held on the east plaza of the City Hall. The night was cold, and none of the other organizations took the field. We were doubtful about holding an audience on such a night. However, we put up our platform, and chairman Flynn opened the meeting. Frank Young spoke first, and we were surprised to see the crowd steadily grow. Young made a splendid speech, and when he got down it did not seem worth while to further elucidate the question. The chairman introduced Campbell and informed the crowd that he would answer questions.

Campbell is splendid in this role. The questions came thick and fast—"How about industrial organizations?" "Why are there two Socialist parties?" "Would you confiscate?" etc. Campbell answered rapidly and brilliantly. I never saw a better display of ready reply. And every answer was illumined by flashes of good natured Celtic wit that kept the crowd in constant good humor. Many books were sold and also a large number of Peoples.

On Saturday night, November 9, we held a large crowd at 40th street and Lancaster avenue. Young spoke again and held the audience throughout. The crowd is always willing to stand and listen to Young and we have a great many sympathizers at this point. Campbell also spoke with his usual fiery eloquence. I was amused at one poor-looking individual who was evidently a workingman with a capitalistic mind. "You don't see much poverty in this crowd," he called out. "Oh, I don't know," said Campbell, "I don't see many silk hats. I guess if you'll take each and every man in this crowd by the feet and stand him on his head and shake the money out of all their pockets, it wouldn't make much jingle on the pavement." The crowd yelled its approval, so, I guess, Campbell was not far from right. A good bit of literature was sold.

Sunday night, November 10, we held down the east plaza of the City Hall again. It was the best meeting of all. The crowd kept growing, and Young talked himself hoarse, yet they didn't seem to have enough. There were fully 300 people when Campbell got up to talk, and still the crowd kept growing. It was a great meeting, and it was Campbell's night. He was in great form. The crowd appreciated every sally of wit, and Campbell is witty. He has the rare faculty of making his wit illumine and illustrate his argument.

We were cleaned out of Peoples early in the game, and several subscriptions were taken for the Weekly. Twenty-two pamphlets were sold, all there were on hand, as we were not prepared for such a meeting after election and in cold weather; so we were caught without enough on our hands. Even when Campbell got through, the crowd would not go, but demanded Young again. But Young was too tired to continue, so Campbell told them to come early next Sunday night.

We'll hold meetings in the open air all winter at the rate we are going. We were all surprised at the feeling of the crowd.

Great credit is due to Robert McLure, lately from Scotland, who has developed great ability in disposing of literature. He and his brother, George McLure, are enthusiastic members of the Party and indefatigable workers in the cause.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

$10.00 BOOK for $1.00.

E. HAECKEL'S
EVOLUTION OF MAN
$1.00
NET POSTAGE 20 cts
408 Illustrations.
51,000 Sold.

Will mail on receipt of $1.20.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

AUGUST BEBEL

The rumor that the great leader of the German Social Democracy intends paying a visit to this country has aroused much interest in his personality and work. Nothing better shows the capability of the man than his exhaustive work entitled:

Woman Under Socialism

Of which the Labor News has the only complete English translation of the latest edition. Now is the time to sell it.

$1.00 per copy.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The theory of Socialism is interestingly and well set forth in the following

1. The Working Class.
2. The Capitalist Class.
3. The Class Struggle.
4. The Socialist Republic.
5. Address on Preamble I. W. W.

The five pamphlets and "Course of Reading" catalogue mailed upon receipt of 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

3 months, $1.00.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogus sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE IN RHODE ISLAND

The debate on the Trade Union resolution having concluded, the chair declared "The next question to be discussed is the question of party-owned press."

Dawson, S. P., read the following resolution:

"Whereas, The central and fundamental law and official actions of the Socialist political party should be kept before the party membership without distortion, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the official bulletin of the party shdould be confined to publishing the fundamental laws and resolutions, of the party reports, of business done by the National Committee, and correspondence pertaining thereto with official party reports from State or international socialist party organizations and make official calls and announcements;

"Whereas, An efficient Socialist press, responsive to the laws of the party and desires of the membership is indispensable; Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That so far as possible the party press should be owned and managed by the party organization and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist philosophy or party laws."

Resolution accepted for discussion.

MacDermott, S. L. P.:—"The defects of the editor of The People have been mentioned. He may have done wrong when he shut off a discussion, or when he refused to publish letters from individuals. I will discuss the operation of the S. P. papers and compare them with The People, with its 'autocratic' and 'dogmatic' ways, as you of the S. P. say The People is. Take your leading paper, The Appeal to Reason, it is called a party paper. You say it advocates 'scientific socialism' and 'stands for the workers.' Let us see if that is so. The Appeal advocates Socialist colonies; the lending of money to farmers at one per cent. per annum from the U. S. government. Very scientific indeed! I thought Socialists were opposed to rent, interest and profit. The Boston American is as radical in its editorials as the Appeal to Reason. And you S. P. men ask for the support of a paper like that. You say The People is 'dogmatic.' A revolutionary Socialist paper must be dogmatic, whether we like it or not. By not being dogmatic you can say what you please; that is why you have so many brands of 'Socialism.' The Socialist political organizations must own and control their press if they want to be independent and effective. That is why the S. L. P. never had to take back water in anything it preached."

Harris—S. P.:—"The Worker is a party owned press. The People is party owned, and is a failure from a propaganda standpoint, altho' the field for such a paper is good. To work in a newspaper requires training like any other industry. We can hardly furnish writers from the working class. The People in 1898 was owned by the 'Cooperative Publishing Association.' The People is no better now. The People can't compare with the Appeal to Reason. The capitalist papers quote from the Appeal to Reason and the Vorwaerts because they have a big circulation. Circulation counts. The Editor of The People is not a newspaper man, never was and never will be. What happened when the Civic Federation first came to New York? Did the editor send men to write it up? No; he used scissors and paste. If you want to run a paper properly you must put a business man in charge as manager and a journalist as editor. If the Appeal to Reason used the same methods as The People, the Appeal would fail."

Fletcher, S. P.:—"There may be some good in the Daily and Weekly People. The People may be right, but I can't see it. It works more evil than good to the movement. For 15 years The People has not changed except there may be less mud-slinging in it than formerly. If The People were correct it would grow. It drives away men who are entitled to their opinion. In The People you have to believe it or leave the party." Fletcher here read the resolution, and after some further comments on The People and its editor wound up by saying:—"You want to control the thinking power of the Party."

Dawson, S. P.:—"It takes a man of experience to run a paper. I have had some experience myself in running a paper and I must say De Leon doesn't know how to conduct a paper."

The time for adjourning arriving, the conference adjourned.

Murray, S. L. P., chairman. Roll call S. L. P., all present except Herrick. Sterry elected to serve as Herrick's substitute.

Fletcher, S. P.:—"We have withdrawn Carney, owing to his inability to attend regularly, and Harris has resigned. In their places we have elected Hurst and Thomas. All the S. P. men are here." Minutes read and adopted.

Kiser, S. L. P., read a resolution dealing with the work of the Conference and other matters. Thomas:—"I move it be tabled." Motion not seconded. MacDermott:—"I move that the resolution be accepted and taken up for discussion at a later date." Seconded by Revaise. Motion carried unanimously.

Thomas, S. P.:—"In regard to the question of Party-owned Press, so far as I'm concerned the S. P. press suits me. Everyone can have his opinion inserted in the S. P. papers that are privately owned. If a paper is owned by the party it leads to bossism. What caused the split in Rhode Island was the refusal of De Leon to publish communications from the Rhode Island members of the S. L. P. If the papers were privately owned the comrades' letters would have been published. I'm in favor of the present method of carrying on Socialist publications in the S. P."

MacDermott, S. L. P.:—"A paper that is independent of the Socialist organizations is a danger to the Socialist movement. It is better to have a paper that we can control, even with all its defects, than a privately owned so-called, or misnamed Socialist press that would sell out the working class. In order to dictate the policy of a paper the Socialist organization must own it first. When you own a paper the editor's mistakes can be easily attended to." MacDermott read an article in the Appeal to Reason in which Wayland called on the Socialists to enter the Rep. and Dem. parties and dictate their policies. "De Leon has made mistakes in the past—he is not infallible,—he has always stood by the workers and never errs in his advocacy of Socialism. No one can accuse him of being a traitor to the Socialist movement. If any Socialist organization allowed the editor of its paper to put his personality above the Socialist cause, the organization displayed weakness and lack of intelligence."

Higgins, S. P.:—"The S. P. believes in a party owned press. The N. E. C. will not designate any particular publication. If a referendum were taken on the question of Party press the great majority would vote in favor of it. While I must admit I'm begging the question, I must say the S. P. has not taken as definite a stand as the S. L. P. We made the Worker a party owned paper because it failed to come up to the standard. We have the Chicago Socialist practically under control and we have arranged for plate matter with 10 papers. The great danger in a party owned paper is the danger of dogmatism and autocracy, everything coming down to us with the seal of authority, like church matters."

Fletcher, S. P.:—"MacDermott gave us an illustration in the Appeal to Reason. We admit it is an evil. A newspaper is an expression of opinion. You say The People doesn't dictate to you and has no power over you. We of the S. P. when we see an error we try to correct it. The danger of the party press is dogmatism, not assertion—thus far shalt thou think and no further. Socialism is a growth. Marx gave an idea, he did his best, but he didn't know it all. Society is responsible for its growth. Marx got his ideas from some one else. Do you want dogmatism? If you don't you are the same as us. We of the S. P. don't want dogmatism."

Leach:—"What do you mean by 'dogmatism'?"

Fletcher, S. P.:—"Self-opinionated-do-as-I-say."

Leach, S. L. P.:—"The resolution is contradictory and does not come up to the requirements. How can you call a paper party owned when you own only a part of it. To be party owned it must be owned wholly. Dogmatism prevails among the S. P. papers to-day. Have they not refused to publish matter that they didn't agree with or that didn't suit their private interests? I can bring dozens of men into the S. L. P. There are hundreds of them in the S. P., but they would write a new constitution every hour and minute of the day. We have freedom of opinion. But men are not allowed to set themselves above the Party. What condition would you have if you had 2,000 men all wanting to write their funny ideas on Socialism and wanting to put them in the paper? You would have anarchy. The S. L. P. doesn't believe in, and will not tolerate anarchy."

Dawson, S. P.:—"The resolution covers the ground alluded to. I don't see where Leach's criticism comes in. Dogmatism is authority."

Carpenter, S. P.:—"I don't agree with the Appeal at all times; still it is better to give a new man than The People. No small articles dealing with the movement are printed, only the product of one man's brain and he has gotten so narrow minded and dogmatic that no one understands him. I know several instances where articles for publication were sent to The People and De Leon refused to publish them, altho the articles were liked by a great many. De Leon only wants what he likes and no one else's. We have a paper in Chicago. Look at the drain it is upon our men, money, money, money all the time and no guarantee that it will keep up. Look at the literature that could be sent out for the money wasted on the Chicago Socialist. We stir the people up and Hearst or some other radical will take the weak-minded away from us, and our energy is wasted. When an editor refused matter from one section of the country and allowed another section to publish their stuff it was bossism. The way the editor of The People treated the comrades in the past was shameful. See the effects. What circulation has The People to-day?"

Sterry, S. L. P.:—"We'll tell you next meeting."

Carpenter:—"What influence has The People? Save us from criticism and dogmatism. Some papers printed for profit are better to hand a man than the paper printed in New York."

Kiser, S. L. P.:—"Some times the S. P. is compared to the Social Democracy of Germany. There is no comparison." Kiser then gave a short history of the Social Democratic party of Germany and how the German exiles contributed to build up the old Socialist organization in America. "The early American Socialists of course contributed to the support of the German movement. It was turned from its course and used as a means to an end. It is the dollar now, not the German or the American movement."

Dawson again spoke.

Sterry, S. L. P.:—"The Appeal would never make a clear Socialist of anyone. The first time I found out there was an S. L. P. was a slur I saw in the Appeal. I turned to The People and found it supported an economic organization. Look at the way the Appeal misrepresented the I. W. W. convention. It was far worse than the capitalist papers in its misrepresentation. Your Socialist party press doesn't want to educate the workers."

O'Neil, S. L. P.:—"I used to get subs for the Appeal to Reason. It is catchy, The People is 'dry.' If you give a boy arithmetic to study, he'll say 'tis dry. So with geometry. Give him a dime novel, he'll smile. If we kept on with the Appeal where would we stand? The mission of the workers is to work out their own salvation. They must be taught to think. I admit it isn't pleasant, but 'tis the correct thing to do. I went into a Socialist colony scheme. I consulted Henry Kuhn, then National Secretary of the S. L. P. He advised against it. I said 'He's dogmatic.' But I afterward saw the error of my colony scheme. The Appeal will sell you a farm or a lottery ticket, and tell the workers they can own their own home in a Florida swamp, when the facts are the contrary. To-day the workers can't own their own soul, much less a home. I met a man who read the Appeal for three years, a man who is considered intelligent. When the times were hard and a panic was on, he, after reading the Appeal to Reason for three years, asked me, What was the remedy?"

Hurst, S. P., gave a long talk on his organization, the U. S. constitution and how material interests change things. "The paper must be as democratic as the organization. We ought to be democratic. We are Socialists. I think there ought to be no difference of opinion. I agree with the resolution."

Meeting adjourned.

Higgins, S. P., in the chair. Roll call., S. P. all present; S. L. P. all present except Kiser; Sterry acted as substitute.

Fifteen minutes was allowed each side to sum up. Dawson was selected by the S. P.

Dawson:—"I can't say anything new or add to what I said previously. We are not opposed to a party owned press. The resolution is abstract, so we can agree to it. The S. P. and the S. L. P. must know what the resolution means. It is unnecessary to continue discussing it. I'm thro. If any one wants to finish my time, he can do so."

Hurst, S. P.:—"I don't think the resolution has been discussed. The resolution doesn't say anything against the Party ownership of the Press." Hurst read the resolution again and concluded by saying, "What we advocate is an official bulletin."

Fletcher, S. P.:—"The S. L. P. want more than the other fellow. They want to censure him. The only difference in the party owned press is that John Fletcher can't write what he likes, but what some one else likes. It is against the freedom of the individual and his principle. If one set of men have one set of laws and lay them down, and another can have all the ideas, is it all right? I would ask the S. L. P. man that follows me, if the S. L. P. men would be governed by one set of ideas from above? If not, they are the same as we. A newspaper is like an individual. I will ask if the S. L. P. can tell me if they think that they are the only people who are right on the question of Party press?"

MacDermott, S. L. P.:—"Our position is that the organization should own and control the organ that voices its principles and thought. The organ must aid in building the organization. If the party decide on a certain line of action, there is nothing to prevent it being carried out. Of course the opinion of individuals who may differ from the course pursued by the majority, the dissenters, can have their opinion published. The S. L. P. wants to educate the workers. We want them to read scientific books from Marx down, and to understand them, too. If you tell a workingman that the official organ of your party is owned by the organization, thereby putting into practice what you preached, you are sure of your man. If a privately owned paper advocated Socialism for ten years and then changed its policy, you can't repudiate it, for you never had a voice in running it. See what you are up against when you meet the worker after recommending him to read the former Socialist paper. There seems to be a misunderstanding in the minds of the S. P. men as to the word dogmatic. You give all kinds of definition for the word. A Socialist paper has to be dogmatic. A teacher says two and two are four. It is correct. If the teacher says, 'I think two and two are four,' or, to be broad-minded and of course not dogmatic, says 'Two and two are five,' the pupil will never learn. We must leave no work in doubt when advocating Socialism. Letters have been in The People that the editor did not agree with. You claim great things for your privately owned papers, yet, time and again writers to your papers had to send their letters for publication to The People, and they were published after you had refused them a hearing. I am not opposed to any one starting a paper if he wants to, but we must have an organization paper that will reflect the intelligence of the organization.

"The Socialists must have a paper that cannot be switched from its purpose nor swerved from its goal."

Carpenter, S. P.:—"How can we control the party press. when we have fifty? MacDermott gives the impression that the S. P. had but one. We'll acquire them gradually. Our scope is limited. We have not money enough to take charge of them all."

The chairman, "The discussion on the Party press is ended. The next question to be discussed is 'Tactics.'"

Fletcher, S. P.:—"I move that the resolution on tactics that was introduced by me and laid on the table at an earlier date be taken up for discussion."

Motion seconded by Thomas. Carried.

The resolution reads:

Local Autonomy.

"Whereas, The Socialist movement is opposed to everything autocratic, proclaiming equality of rights and opportunity under democratic management; and

"Whereas, The local party membership should best understand climatic, industrial, commercial and political conditions, also the nature, disposition and motives of local members; and

"Whereas, Allowing each local disturbance to involve the national organization or membership would result in continuous and extensive strife which would sap the efficiency of the party, therefore be it

"Resolved, That each branch local or state organization have jurisdiction over its own members and internal affairs each being accountable to the superior bodies only in so far as conforming to the party constitutions, platforms and resolutions adopted according to party laws."

MacDermott, S. L. P.:—"We are here to find out what keeps us apart. The resolution does not refer to the difference between the two parties on tactics. There is a big difference between us on the question of tactics. Your state autonomy and affiliation with other parties are things for which the S. L. P. has fought you hard in the past. A revolutionary organization can't stand for that kind of business. The S. L. P. will never stand for it."

Hurst, S. P., said the resolution was correct and applicable.

Leach, S.L.P.:—"I don't think so. I refer you to the rules originally formed by the Conference. We are not discussing branches, but the unity of the Socialist movement. A branch can act different from the rest of the Socialist organization. Its tactics must be in line with the movement all over the country. If a branch or state body acts different and contrary to the rules and constitution of your party, how can you have harmony? As long as you keep that kind of work up you will have nothing but anarchy. Before closing I'll give you one more illustration. Take an orchestra. In order to have the individual members of an orchestra work in harmony and produce first class music, their notes must be similar and they must all obey the leader or director. Of course training is necessary for all that. I don't mean to say that members of a Socialist organization should be experts in parliamentary law and other things. I do say that common sense should be used. To again revert to the orchestra, suppose a member of the orchestra stood up and said to the leader 'I'll not do what you say or direct. I want my individuality; I'll perform high or low as it suits me. I will. You're dogmatic!' That is the way you S. P. men have been acting in the past. You give a fair example here to-night. Dogmatism is all right, we can't have enough of it."

Fletcher, S. P., read the resolution again and said: "It was not in conflict with the original. I repeat that the S. L. P. is autocratic and dogmatic. The S. L. P. mind is that way. They don't want or seem to want others to have different opinions or think for themselves. The proposition in my resolution is fair. I might say that the dirty linen of local disturbances is washed out in the press. The S. L. P. allows local disturbances to disturb the party as a whole. With us a member is accountable for his conduct."

MacDermott, S. L. P.:—"We in Rhode Island had our differences and no one heard of them outside of the State. The S. P. has disputes in various parts of the country that are now national. I think you of the S. P. ought to give the S. L. P. a vote of thanks for making you abandon your colonization schemes and other lines of conduct unbecoming a Socialist organization."

Sterry, S. L. P.:—"Fletcher in his opening remarks said he didn't know the position of the S. L. P., but wound up by saying the S. L. P. is dogmatic and autocratic. Fletcher is not consistent."

Murray, S. L. P.:—"There is a visitor among xs who is Secretary of the Unity Club of New York—I mean Miss Elizabeth Flynn. I ask the courtesy of the floor be given Miss Flynn."

The floor was granted to the Secretary of the Unity Club.

Miss Flynn:—"I thank you for your kindness and courtesy. I know your time is valuable, I will not take much of it. I must first congratulate you on your good work. I hope the work of the Conference will bear fruit and the final results will be satisfactory. I don't intend to refer to the differences between the S. L. P. and the S. P. I will say that I'm heart and soul with the S. L. P. It advocates a revolutionary economic organization of the workers. While I have worked hard for Unity among the S. P. of New York, I must admit the S. P. of New York don't want Unity. They have always opposed a conference of the two parties when proposed either by the S. L. P. or the S. P. men. The burden of the proof belongs to the members of the Socialist party. I again wish you success in your labors."

Carpenter, S. P., spoke of the split in New York and the way in which such words as "scientific and revolutionary" had been used. "The use of them did not make us any more scientific. Our thunder is being stolen by other radical parties, and the Socialist suffers thereby."

Leach again said the S. L. P. was not dogmatic enough. "We don't fight over the question of articles contributed by any one, whether they are better written than De Leon writes. We are governed by our constitution." Leach again referred to the contradictory wording of the resolution, and said it did not come within the meaning of discipline.

Before adjourning the chair referred to the large attendance at the Conference and hoped it would be repeated.

The Conference adjourned and the visitors and conferees had a discussion on the whys and wherefores of the two parties.

Workman, S. P., deplored the attacks on the good Socialists at the head of the Volkzeitung, men like Jonas, etc. An S. L. P. man asked him "if he thought it was wrong to expose men who stole the secrets of the German Social Democratic Party and sold them to the representatives of the Kaiser?" And "if it were wrong to show up a man claiming to be a great scientific Socialist who took office from the hands of a capitalist party in New York?"

Workman:—"Who did that?"

S. L. P. man:—"Oppenheimer."

Workman:—"I never heard of him. I don't know him."

The S. P. men seem to be as ignorant of the rottenness of their party and their officials as the average railroad director is of railroad management.

P. L. Q.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS ARE DOING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA.

From the Bureau of Labor Statistics a most valuable return has been worked out on the number of hours worked in Austrian factories, as well as the overtime, holidays, etc. It is interesting, because it shows how completely the law laying down a maximum day of eleven hours has been put in the shade. Statistics were taken of 12,594 factories, with 1,037,601 workers. Of these 930,930 in establishments which did not work continuously (presumably day and night), and 106,671 worked in establishments which worked continuously.

Of the first, 8.8 per cent. work 9 hours and less per day, 45.9 per cent. 9 to 10 hours, and 43.8 per cent, do not work more than 10 hours, and only 1.5 per cent. worked more than 11 hours, and these were mostly among the stone workers.

On the other hand those in the "continuous" establishments so-called, working day and night, work almost all, i. e., 88 per cent., in two 12-hour shifts.

The printing trades have mostly won the nine hour day as well as the metal trades. The long hours prevail in the textile industry and the food industry.

Of the 3,267 "continuous" establishments, i. e., working day and night, only 1.6 per cent. of the establishments employing 2.9 per cent. of the workers, have a shift of 8 hours, while 95.2 per cent. of these establishments, with 88.4 per cent. of the workers, have 12-hour shifts.

The women work, in general, longer than the men, but have, in general, a larger interval in the middle of the day.

RUSSIA.

The Jewish Socialist Bund recently passed a resolution against the so-called expropriation policy of the Anarchists.

Despite the assurances of the Government that the harvest prospects were very good, the Central Statistical Bureau has now been obliged to confess that they are by no means bright, which naturally means that they are in reality much worse. No less than 19 governments are said to need support.

FRANCE.

Paul Brousse and a number of members of the Socialist Party have issued a manifesto objecting to the Herveist "antipatriotic propaganda undertaken by a small noisy group that is trying to introduce into the Socialist Party the theories and methods of Anarchy." This attitude, the manifesto claims, is entirely in line with the policy reaffirmed at the last national conference at Nancy and the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart.

Herve—the man who frankly confesses that he does not care whether he is a Frenchman or a German—is a barrister. He has been summoned to appear before the Council of the Bar to explain his opinions. He has, however, said that he is quite ready at any time to appear before them if the charge is one relating to his conduct as a barrister. The matter in question, however, he says, is one relating to his political opinions, and therefore he does not consider that it comes under their jurisdiction. He is quite right, his opinions may be right or wrong, but it is clearly not a matter in which the governing body of the bar should interfere. They might just as well disbar all Conservative barristers who are convinced that the present Republican form of government is a very bad thing.

INDIA.

Some of the natives possess the spirit, if not the form, of the old trade unionism. The native press advised the prevention of coolie recruiting for the Assam tea-gardens, and as a batch of emigrants were being taken by train on the Eastern Bengal railway under a native guard, a number of Bengali passengers attacked the escort, and told the emigrants to return home, the whole body of whom disappeared into the jungle.

The manager of "Sandbya" (a farthing newspaper) has been arrested on a charge of sedition, and bail refused. The editor of the same paper, who was waiting his trial for similar charges, has died, and his funeral was made the occasion for an imposing native demonstration.

GERMANY.

Liberals in North Germany who take their Liberalism at all seriously must feel more keenly than ever the shameful role which, as a party, they are doomed to play—largely through the incompetence of their leaders, but also the still greater political incapacity of the German middle-class. The Radical Party is, through its programme, committed to demand manhood suffrage for the Prussian Landtag, and there can be no doubt that also the bourgeoisie suffer under an electoral system such as the three-class system at present prevailing in Prussia, which gives political representation according to the relative amount of wealth possessed, but on the one hand, the bourgeoisie and the Liberals are still more afraid of the Socialists than the Conservatives; on the other, they are allied to the latter in the Reichstag in the so-called "bloc" of the national parties—an alliance got up to defeat the Clerical and Socialist parties. Naturally, the Conservatives are determined opponents of any reform of an electoral system which gives them an absolute control over the Prussian Landtag, and the Liberals do not dare to break away from the "bloc," from which they hope to be able to get some small advantages for themselves; so that recently, when Dr. Barth and Pastor Naumann proposed that the party should take a decided line on the Prussian suffrage question, they were quickly disavowed as impossibilists by their colleagues, much to the delight and amusement of the Conservatives and the contempt of the Catholics. In addition to this good example of the influence thus won by the Liberals on the Conservatives was seen in regard to the Clerical influence in the schools, where it became a question of making even the smallest concession to a nominal Liberalism, the Conservatives then voted with those very Clericals against whom the bloc was formed, against their Liberal allies.

DENMARK.

The Socialist leader in the Folkething, M. E. J. Borgbjoerg, has charged the Minister of Justice with keeping up intimate relations with a notorious newspaper, whose editor has been sentenced to prison for fraud, but whose term had been postponed for two years on the plea of illness, although he was well enough to edit the paper. The Minister is also accused of favoring certain contractors. A committee of inquiry is being demanded.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head will shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P, Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. second and fourth regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
L. H. Weisberger, National Treausrer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

Rebellion and heresy are but different forms of the same disregard of tradition, the same bold and independent spirit. Both are of the nature of a protest made by modern ideas against old associations. They are as a struggle between the feelings of the present and the memory of the past.

—BUCKLE.

THE THIRD DUMA.

The Duma is the product of what is justly considered the revolutionary effervescence in Russia. The present Duma is the third of its species. In rapid succession three of these parliaments have followed upon one anothers' heels. Two points determine the direction of a line; if still a third point is in line with the line determined by the two previous ones, the permanent direction of the line is absolutely established. What is the direction of the line in which the Duma is moving? The answer to this, like the answer to most social questions, can be best read by the light of the torches lighted by the genius of Marx. On this particular subject the enlightening torch is found in a brilliant passage of "The Eighteenth Brumaire." It is as follows:

"In the first French revolution, upon the reign of the constitutionalists, succeeds that of the Girondins, and upon the reign of the Girondins follows that of the Jacobins. Each of these parties in succession rests upon its more advanced element. So soon as it has carried the revolution far enough not to be able to keep pace with, much less march ahead of it, it is shoved aside by its more daring allies, who stand behind it, and it is sent to the guillotine. Thus the revolution moves along an upward line.

"Just the reverse in 1848. The proletarian party appears as an appendage to the small traders' or democratic party; it is betrayed by the latter and allowed to fall on April 16, May 15, and in the June days. In its turn, the democratic party leans upon the shoulders of the bourgeois republicans; barely do the bourgeois republicans believe themselves firmly in power, than they shake off these troublesome associates for the purpose of themselves leaning upon the shoulders of the party of Order. The party of Order draws in its shoulders, lets the bourgeois republicans tumble down heels over head, and throws itself upon the shoulders of the armed power. Finally, still of the mind that it is sustained by the shoulders of the armed power, the party of Order notices one fine morning that these shoulders have turned into bayonets. Each party kicks backward at those who are pushing forward, and leans forward upon those who are crowding backward."

The first Duma consisted of a large number of peasant delegates, besides industrial reformers. In the second Duma the numbers of these had decreased visibly; the Constitutional Democrats, already a powerful fraction, became relatively still more powerful; while the reactionary wing gained in numbers. In this third Duma the peasantry delegation is but a "vestige"; the industrial revolutionists, ditto; while the reactionary element, though not yet in absolute control, have the lead. Finally, the situation is pictorially summarized by the ostentatious display of ecclesiastics gowned in cloth of gold, followed by a choir intonating deep-toned chants of praise.

The Russian Revolution that brought forth the Duma partakes of the nature of that first French States General described in Eugene Sue's "The Iron Trevet." By the light of Marx's analysis of the French Revolution of 1848, we can comprehend the nature of the receding steps of these Dumas. As the Movement—that Marcel set on foot and materialized in the premature revolution described in the "Iron Trevet"—though it receded and finally went down, yet re-rose in the great second upheaval which Marx takes as the type of progressive revolutionary action, so will, upon the ruins of the Dumas we have witnessed, rise, and speedily too, another Movement the tempo of whose motion will be, not that of the French Revolution of 1848, but that of the French Revolution that Marx sketches as the type to be followed.

NOVEL SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sister of Charity type was furnished in the Dark, or Middle Ages. She was a woman whose earthly illusions being seared, devoted her life to assuaging the sorrows that surrounded her in this "Vale of Tears." The type of the Sister of Charity was a woman of macerated flesh, with thoughts turned heavenward, and heart weaned from earthly joys. While feudal society bred the original Sister of Charity, capitalist society is breeding the novel Sister of Charity. Duchess Consuelo of Marlborough and the millionairess Mrs. Mackay, visiting prisons and devoting time, heart-throbs and money towards "easing the conditions of prisons," are types of the novel article.

The contrast between the original and the novel manifestation of the Sister of Charity marks a development that speaks volumes.

The original sister, if not of a "barefoot" Order, was roughly sandaled; the novel specimen has silk hose and finest kid gaiters, ermine-lined.

The original Sister, if she ever used conveyance for transit, used the plainest and roughest; the novel specimen moves about in $20,000 automobiles, equipped to suit, with a costily gotten-up chauffeur as part of the equipment.

The original Sister sallied forth upon her deeds of mercy either after the simplest of repasts, just enough to keep body and soul together, if not upon a positive fast; the novel specimen preludes her "deeds of m—y" with a "lunch at the Lawyers' Club," where champagne flows, and daintiest dessert rinses the lips of the dainty grease of canvas-back ducks.

The original Sister returned to a cell where the chores were done by herself, and where the flesh was macerated; the novel specimen returns to a palace where scores of human beings, rigged-up like clowns and degraded to the level of lackeys, almost carry her to the softest of lounges and deposit her carefully down, lest the least laceration be inflicted upon her precious hide.

The original Sister justly felt she was guiltless of a single sorrow that she alleviated, of a single wound that she dressed, of a single tear that she wiped, of a single sigh that she comforted; the novel specimen feels, not only exactly the opposite, but glories therein: as a beneficiary limb of capitalism she sings praises to the social system whose practical result to-day is to fill prisons, and whose largest staple product is human woe.

The original Sister preached the turning of human wishes heavenward, and she practiced what she preached; the novel specimen preaches the identical gospel, but practices the opposite, all her thoughts and aspirations being after terrestrial wellbeing.

If feudality—a social system in which the Sister of Charity acted like court-plaster—was one day rebelled against, what chances are there for capitalism—a social system in which the Sister of Charity is a galling thorn—to permanently keep the working class in dumb subjection?

NO "POSSIBLY" ABOUT IT.

The New York "Times" declares "the doctrine of a living wage is highly ethitical," and opines that, if an employer's profits are satisfactory, "he, possibly, would not dispute the theory." There is no "possibly" about it. The employer will dispute the theory, whatever the state of profits, good, bad, or indifferent.

Individuality is the quality least known in capitalist society. That capitalist society crushes down the individuality of the workingman is an obvious fact. Obvious or not, that is not the question here to be considered. The fact here to be considered is the less obvious, but equally true one that not even the capitalist is equipped with individuality. His social system strips him of the commodity. When the capitalist is seen rushing forward after profits, more profits, still more profits, the sentimental reformer condemns the act as one of "greed," while the praise-singers of capitalism laud it as one of "individualistic" strength. It is neither. It is an act of compulsion. True enough, the prospect of larger profits has its attraction for the capitalist; but it is not that that really gives impetus to the rush. The real impetus comes from the rear. Behind the smaller capitalist stands his larger fellows, producing more cheaply and thereby threatening the smaller fellow's existence. In order to hold his own in the competitive struggle, the smaller fellow must needs operate larger capital; in order to operate larger capital he must have it to operate with; in order to have it to operate with his profits must be large enough to do the trick. The whip of the Law of Capital is cracked over the heads of the whole row of capitalists. Each tries and must try to brace up against the more powerful one behind. The long and short of the process is that profits are never "satisfactory," never can be "satisfactory."

There is another reason.

Capitalism is a "confidence game." The much boasted-about defeat of Bryanism and of fiat money was not an economic victory for "solid business"; it was merely a political victory of the politicians who were "in" over the politicians who were and have remained "out." Fiat money, what is really implied thereby, never could be defeated by any wing of capitalism. The thing could not be done because both and all the wings of capitalism are hinged upon "fiat." The present panic is the latest proof. Without "confidence" there is no capitalist prosperity. It is a case of dupers duping dupers. Each capitalist plays the "confidence game" on all the others. Another word for "confidence" is "credit." Now then, no credit, no business. Hence, each capitalist has to put on the external appearance of affluence, because—without such appearance, he would enjoy no credit, and without credit he could do no "business." Again, the long and short of this process is that profits are not, and never can be "satisfactory." The requisite falser and ever falser "appearance" to keep the swindle of capitalist "business" agoing renders more, and ever more profits a capitalist necessity.

Fortunately for civilization the capitalist cannot, even if he would, accept the doctrine of a "living wage," or be "satisfied" with his profits. Fortunately the inherent Law of Capitalism compels its minions to disregard their wage slaves. In this fact lies the hope of the future. Sweet words will not take the place of bread and butter. Even the sleekest fakir cannot perform the miracle. The rooster in the story one day answered back to the cook who addressed the chickens in the coop with the question: "Now, my dearly beloved chickens, in what sauce would you like to be boiled?" "We don't want to be boiled at all!"—The day is certain as fate when the Working Class will proclaim aloud: "We don't want any wage at all!" and will enforce the proclamation by abolishing the wage system of slavery and rearing the Socialist Republic.

BERGER—HILLQUIT.

It has been often claimed in these columns that the so-called Socialist party is no party of Socialism at all, but a caricature of the mutually throat-cutting bourgeois. As beseems the dignity of The People, it has never disgraced the Socialist Labor Party, whose organ it is, by making unsupported assertions. Indeed, one of the reasons for the malignant hatred entertained against The People by the S. P. bourgeois is the solidity of the facts, and the unanswerableness of its conclusions. Accordingly, with irrefutable facts to back the claim, The People has repeatedly proved that the bourgeois characteristic of "double skinning" is the distinguishing characteristic of the S. P. bourgeois. Like the species Bourgeois Vulgaris, its caricatures in the S. P., on the one hand, use the Working Class merely as a source of revenue, and, on the other hand, are driven, in their bourgeois competition for the skin of the proletariat, into the violent animosities that mark the lovingness of one bourgeois towards another. Here is the latest cumulative proof:

In his "Social Democratic Herald" Mr. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee S. P. celebrated for political corruption with the Republican party, has this to say about his comrade, Mr. Morris Hillquit, of New York S. P. celebrated for political corruption with both the Republican and the Democratic parties:

"Comrade Hillquit is a prominent lawyer of New York, making a lot of money and owning a lot of property. And while he is a bright fellow—doing a great deal of work for clothing manufacturers and some for the trade unions—he surely is not the man to speak at a labor meeting for the American proletariat, nationally or internationally."

Per contra, in the New York "Worker" of the 9th instant, Mr. Hillquit, of New York S. P. celebrated for political corruption with both the Republican and Democratic parties, has this to say about his comrade, Mr. Berger, of Milwaukee S. P. celebrated for political corruption with the Republican party:

"Comrade Berger is a well-known insurance broker in Milwaukee, making a lot of money and owning real estate. And while he is a shrewd fellow—writing insurance for all subscribers of the "Wahrheit" and some others—he is surely not the man to indulge in violent diatribes in the name of the real American proletariat."

This is not a case of an underling, indulging in billingsgate against his superior who may have sacked him, or who insists in keeping his "light under a bushel." Such cases—common in the International Movement, witnessed in Belgium not long ago, more recently in Germany, and not unknown here in America—are not cases in point. The "testimony" produced in such cases is not reliable; indeed, is not testimony at all. The present case is one of peers, both occupying equal posts of eminence—National Committeeships—in their party, and neither depending in any way upon the other for his rank. In such cases the testimony is reliable. The testimony is, moreover, reliable on the principle that testimony against one's own interest is among the most reliable of testimony. The testimony, in this instance, has all the force of the truths that leap up from the angrily competing hearts and out of the angrily competing lips of shopkeepers in the same line of business and on the same street.

There, no doubt, are honorable exceptions among the rank and file of the S. P. Possibly the "exceptions" are the majority. If they be, they fill no role in the S. P. other than the role filled by the proletariat in capitalist society. It is the capitalist, or bourgeois, who counts; he is "the people"; he is "the party" because he is the dominant force. So are the Bergers and the Hillquits "the party" in the S. P. instance. They alone count because they alone do as they please.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

A Word as to the Industrial Situation There.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 12.—Bridgeport, on the shore of Long Island Sound, is justly called the centre of New England industry. The city, with over 100,000 inhabitants, is famous for its beautiful parks and great industrial plants. Everything from great steel billets to delicate talking machines, carpets and silk ribbons, automobiles and great guns are made here. Furthermore, I may mention as a curiosity that the city has in its great seal the emblem of the S. L. P.—the arm and hammer.

To comrades looking for jobs I give this warning: stay away from Bridgeport. Things here look desperate. A week ago the Singer Sewing Machine Co. discharged some of its employes and put the rest on half time. The great Graphophone Co. has closed up and laid all hands off indefinitely. The Warner Corset Co. has given half of the help a chance to rest. The Bullard Machine Co. laid off half the force and put the rest on five hours daily, and this morning the American Loco. Co. followed suit.

All banks require ninety days' notice and every old bachelor in town folds his hands in holy joy and sings, "Oh, gee, that I am free! No wedding bells for me!" So if you are looking for a master, try somewhere else unless you bring a little cash along.

Curious (except to a Socialist) is the fact that though we have four daily papers that claim to be newspapers, not one of them has published a line on this, which goes to show that our press is free and independent and cannot be dictated to. Instead, we are told that though a Trust company has failed in New York and things look a little shaky there, "we" have no reason to fear, because never was the country so prosperous. The wheels of industry are humming everywhere. Besides, a dozen steamers are flying across the briny deep, chockful of real gold. And it is all for "us." Surely one cannot read our beloved President's Thanksgiving proclamation without feeling thankful. In the meantime fight shy of this place.

I. Ottesen.

ST. JOHN MEETING CALLED OFF.

Chicago, Ill., November 13.—Word has been received at I. W. W. Headquarters to the effect that, owing to the shooting of St. John by Mullaney, it will be impossible for him to fill his engagement in St. Louis. It is expected that when he recovers from his injuries a visit will be paid to St. Louis.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

What is work for the Legion? We conceive it to be any work that will further the Party Press and extend the propaganda. It means circulating Labor News pamphlets, getting Daily and Weekly People subs. We can picture one comrade, for instance, devoting what spare time he can give to the Party in going among the sympathizers for Daily People subs, another comrade, interesting beginners in the literature of the movement, and still another making a specialty of pushing the Weekly People, all making brief reports to their Section meeting. Those who for any reason cannot do such work comprise the dues paying members of the Legion.

NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

VII.

CONGRESS MISCELLANIES.

There is no further particular matter connected with the Stuttgart Congress and entitled to extensive treatment. Only a few incidents there remain worthy of note. They may be disposed of rapidly under the head of miscellanies.

* * * *

Mrs. Anna Walling (Anna Strunsky) approached me with the remark: "In Russia people are wondering 'how can a Socialist propose such a motion as Hillquit's to restrict immigration." My answer was: "The trouble with our friends in Russia who 'wonder' is that they reason upside down. They proceed from the premises that the proposer of the motion is a Socialist. From such premises only 'wonder' can flow at the proposed anti-immigration resolution. The correct process of reasoning is: A non-Socialist resolution can not proceed from a Socialist; the resolution is anti-Socialist; consequently the resoluter is no Socialist." When thorns are seen to grow on a tree, which was taken for a Bartlet pear tree, it is proof the tree is not what it was taken for.

* * * *

On the day when the contested cases came up before the full Congress, the hair stood on end of those posted on the British movement. Mr. Quelch objected to the admission of the delegation of the Labor Representation Committee—the craft-union Labor Party of Great Britain. Mr. Quelch's objection was that the said body ignored the class struggle in principle and in practice, and was naught but a weak political manifestation of the Liberal Party. In proof of his charge he stated that the said Labor party "toadied for votes in Irish districts by catering after Irish anti-Socialist superstitions and prejudices"; that the said Labor party "stood for child labor"; that the said Labor Party "had helped to lower the age for compulsory education"; etc., etc. Here was a double matter to make one's hair stand on end—first, the sight and sound of a weak-kneed Quelch holding aggressive Socialist language that could not choose but "antagonize unions"; secondly, the knowledge that the identical Quelch had solicited a nomination at the hands of the very body that he was now proving to be unspeakable.

* * * *

Monday, the second day of the Congress, was virtually an off-day for the Congress itself. It was intended to give time for two collateral congresses to meet—the Interparliamentary Congress, and the Congress on Woman's Rights. I attended the former. What happened there could be understood only by those who caught the note of the rising tide of Unionism, as it is gathering in the distance, preparatorily to eventually swamping the International Congresses, and placing the Socialist movement on solid ground. There was a whining, apologetic note struck by all the members of that special Congress—Socialist members of some Parliament or other. Once in a while a boastful note was struck. It sounded hollow. The note of distress struck by Troelstra of Holland, in a memorial which he presented and which opened the discussion, was the key-note to the debate. It was an acknowledgment of impotence. Adler may be said to have "covered the retreat" with the utterance: "It is not what we have done in parliament, but what we have prevented the bourgeoisie from doing that should be taken as the measure of our effectiveness,"—a measure that affords unlimited scope to the imagination. It is upon the identical principle that bungling physicians rear their title—"many died under our treatment, but just think how many more would have died, but for us."

Adler's retirade is the dying gasp of a policy the counterpart of which has been Anarchy. The pure and simple parliamentary Socialists and the pure and simple physical forcists are obverse and reverse of the same medal. The one imagines he can legislate, the other imagines he can shoot or dynamite the Revolution into existence. Each being possessed of a partial truth, their arguments against each other are unanswerable. The broken bone of the partial truth of each—political action as a necessary agitational method, physical force as a necessary backer—that broken bone can be set only by the economic movement industrially organized. It recognizes the necessity of the civilized method of propaganda for the overthrow of political institutions, and it recognizes the necessity of the backing of physical force, and furnishes the same in the industrial form of organization. No wonder that, almost at the same time that the Anarchist Convention, held at Amsterdam, was breaking up in utter disorder and violence, the Interparliamentary Congress at Stuttgart was apologizing for its existence. No wonder that the Question of Unionism is forcing itself forward, and by furnishing the historic ground for the Social Revolution, furnish the mutual meeting ground for the unity of all that is rational in political action, and all that is rational in physical force.

* * * *

In the "Flashlights from the Amsterdam Congress" I had occasion to refer to the woeful state of misinformation in which our European comrades are on things and men American. The instance I there adduced was that of an Austrian Socialist Editor who approached the table of the American delegation with the query whether "Comrade Mitchell was among us"!!! Three years have since elapsed and an even more amazing illustration can be adduced. Comrade Gollerstepper, of the S. L. P. delegation, informed me one day in Stuttgart that a member of the British delegation, whom he pointed out to me, had approached him with the question: "Are there any prominent American Socialists in the American delegation—Mr. Gompers, for instance?"!!!!!!

* * * *

At the last Congress, at Amsterdam, the American S. L. P. delegation consisted virtually of myself alone. Of the three others, who were to be there, two could not attend, the third, Comrade Poehland of Brooklyn, arrived only towards the end of the Congress. This year the S. L. P. delegation appeared in full force from the start. We were nine. Besides Comrade Bohn and myself, elected at large, there were Comrades Frederick W. Ball of Paterson, N. J.; Dr. Julius Hammer of New York; C. Lambe of Rochester, N. Y.; L. Gollerstepper of New York; Boris Reinstein, Dr. Kavanoki and Mrs. Kavanoki of Buffalo, N. Y. Besides these, and fraternizing with the S. L. P. delegation, there were Mrs. Gollerstepper of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and Fred. Heslewood and Mrs. Heslewood of the I. W. W.

(The End.)

JOTTINGS FROM JERSEY.

Election Aftermath, Socialist Unity, and Other Things.

I met one of the Fagan ward leaders the other morning "Hello, Fred," said I. "Have you recovered from the blow yet?" "Well, hardly, I was pretty well stunned," he answered, and added, "I hope the people get it in the neck now" "Why should you wish that?" I asked. "I thought you were burning up with zeal and desire for the public welfare?" His answer is yet to come.

Excise Commissioner Jassoy is one of the few among the Faganites having political acumen. He says he expected defeat. "Why as we drove through the streets in our automobiles we heard the little children crying and cheering for Wittpenn, and I realized their cheers reflected the sentiment of their parents."

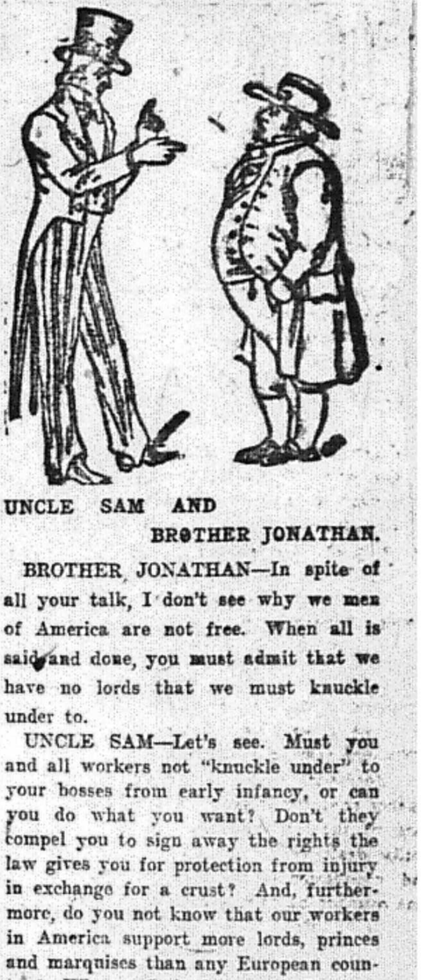
When I was in the K. of L. there was a bunch who opposed any independent politics. "Capture the old party machinery," was their argument. Well, some of thhem got out and hustled for Fagan when he arrived and they certainly beat the machine at the primaries. The K. of L. is gone, but some of those boys are here yet. I met Mack and asked him how it was that the machine hadn't worked. "Oh, the bosses, the bosses," was his answer.

The bosses certainly did it up brown—over did it, in fact, the Democratic candidate for mayor getting over six thousand more votes in Hudson County than the Democratic candidate for governor received. Treachery, trading, skin-game, and other cat-calls are coming from the Democratic camp, outside of Hudson, but there will be no recount, the people might learn something about the "game" of politics and that is not considered desirable.

An intelligent friend who takes a mild interest in Socialism and picks up The People and reads it while waiting for me expressed himself quite strongly on the move made by the Michigan S. P. looking toward Socialist unity.

"That's the first sensible move I've seen among you Socialists in a long time. What's the use of expecting me or others to support you while yourselves are divided?" Then he waxed enthusiastic as he pictured the beneficial results of a united Sociadist movement, its powerful press, etc. I explained to him, as I often have before, that the existence of the two Socialist camps is not due to whim, and that while unity is a consummation devoutly to be wished it could not be accomplished without agreement upon the fundamentals upon which we originally disagreed.

His answer is always: "Well, why don't you get together, fix it up, and have but one party?"



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—In spite of all your talk, I don't see why we men of America are not free. When all is said and done, you must admit that we have no lords that we must knuckle under to.

UNCLE SAM—Let's see. Must you and all workers not "knuckle under" to your bosses from early infancy, or can you do what you want? Don't they compel you to sign away the rights the law gives you for protection from injury in exchange for a crust? And, furthermore, do you not know that our workers in America support more lords, princes and marquises than any European country? Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Castellano, the Princess of Hatzfeld, the Countess of Campofelice, the Princess of Cantacuzeine, the Duchess of Roxburghe, and scores of others if not American women who own our American property, and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of our brows, and who bully us and have caused us to be clubbed and shot if we strike?

(Pulls B. J. under the pump and administers a thorough soaking.) That much for "equality before the law." Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crestfallen)—No, thank you. The starch is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U.S.—Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes." The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own huge capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capital because without land on and machinery with which to labor man cannot exercise his functions as a worker. Thus we have two classes: 1. The idle capitalist class that has sponged up the nation's wealth, and, 2nd, the working class, of proletariat, who alone does all the work and produces all the wealth but lives in poverty. In between these two you have the middle class. It consists of people who have little property, just enough to keep them from working for others but not enough to compete with the big fellows. This middle class is going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are conducted upon the lines of the class interests of these three. The big class want to preserve their stolen goods; the middle class wants to prevent the big fellows from swallowing them up, but want to preserve the power of themselves fleecing the workers. The workers want to prevent all these vampires from fleecing them. Hence the class struggle of the proletariat is and must be coducted upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery of production.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their Organized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, twin organizations for the abolition of capitalism and the emancipation of the worker.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.

Women interested in the "Prize Essay Contest," instituted at the beginning of the year by the "Socialist Women of Greater New York," are hereby reminded that the contest closes on the 31st day of December, 1907. All manuscript pertaining to said contest must hereafter be sent to the undersigned at 145 Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jane A. Roulston,
Sec'y. Educational Committee

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

JUSTICE FOR PRESTON AND SMITH.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have been instructed by the Local to forward a copy of resolution drawn up at last meeting and request that you publish the same.

P. G. Phillips, Rec. Sec.
3828 Magelan Street.
West Duluth, November 5.

[Enclosure]

Duluth, Minn., November 5.—To the Court of Appeals:

We, the members of Duluth Local of the Socialist Party of America, do resolve that Smith and Preston, members of the working class have been ully dealt with in their unjust trial nd conviction. We hereby demand hat our brothers be given a new trial.

Edw. Blackwood, Pres.
P. G. Phillips, Rec. Sec.

A WORD FOR THE SUNDAY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There exists among some people the mistaken notion about the Sunday edition of the Daily People is just the same as the Weekly People. A comrade whom I met on the car the other day had this idea, which of course is erroneous. Such comrades ought to subscribe for the Sunday edition of the Daily People. Although it is not so voluminous as some of the big capitalist Sunday edition, it contains reading matter which is both interesting and edifying. Therefore let every reader of the Weekly People who as yet does not read the Sunday People, become a subscriber. Why throw your nickels away any longer for colored pictures? Get the Sunday People. It costs but one dollar a year.

H. B.
Milwaukee, Wis., November 9.

THE TRUEST AND CLEAREST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find $—— for the months of October and November, which sum I hope to be able to send until The People has no use for it, or has proved itself unworthy of it.

Although not a member of your organization, which implies that something is lacking either in myself or it, or both, yet I want to say that to my mind The People has been and yet is, by long odds the truest and clearest exponent of what capitalism is, what Socialism should be, and what the logical thing to be done by Socialists, under the conditions that exist at the point of contact between those who would achieve Socialism and those who would retain capitalism, should be.

If anyone within the S. L. P. is negligent to this paper—their own press—if any in the I. W. W. is hostile to it, such action cannot be the act of any Socialist sentiment or reasons within them.

The man who cannot afford two cents a day for news, and who yet takes a capitalist daily, should, I think, either stop that capitalist daily and take the Socialist one, or else sing small—very small.

While the Weekly People is good enough for outsiders, the Daily People should be in the hands of every man who is a Socialist, at least to the extent of a cent's worth per day.

O. N. E. Lackall.
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 30.

HOW CAPITALISM BRINGS OUT THE WORST IN MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The panic which is sweeping the country is even being felt here and most keenly in the shop which I was employed. Half its force or about 350 men were laid off. We were told that it would only be for a couple of weeks when, they thought, the money stringency would be overcome. However it looks worse as they are continuing to lay off men. What seems peculiar to me is the fact that another plow factory here is continuing in operation as if nothing had happened, though most of the factories here are reducing the working forces or cutting down the hours from 10 to 8 or 9.

We have here the two largest steel plow factories in the world, side by side. One has been striving tremendously for the last five years to take the lead in the world's production of plows, and nothing has been left undone in the way of systematizing the processes of production. Stop-watches, so-called, have been employed in nearly all departments, and have brought the time needed for every fraction of the work down to the finest possible point. This method of compelling the workers to work at the highest speed, besides employing technically educated men in simplifying the processes, has brought the cost of production to a minimum. Now the other shop has been comparatively kind to its men and in its kindness to them let modern improvements go. This shop is now at a disadvantage, which showed itself in the present panic, where the first named runs on as if nothing had happened and the latter in spite of its good will toward the men, had to turn them out in the cold.

F. A.
1322 Seventh Avenue.
Moline, Ill., November 7.

PITTSBURG S. P. "ARGUMENTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a clipping from the Pittsburg Leader, which gives an approximately correct account of the highly developed intellectual character of the Socialist Party of Allegheny County. The only mistake of the reporter was in saying the I. W. W. was antagonistic to Socialism.

The intellectual (God save the mark) plug-ugly who committed the assault was George Friedl, a member of the S. P., who was instantly assisted by a mob of fifteen or twenty militant "soshulists" among whom was seen the piercing eye and massive brow of Schwartz, ex-organizer of Allegheny County, S. P.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

Jas. A. McConnell.
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 2.

[Enclosure.]

SOCIALISTS IN THE CAMPAIGN

Held Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night—Interrogator Was Roughly Handled

An enthusiastic Socialists' meeting was held last night in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny. The meeting was presided over by John W. Slayton. The issues of the campaign were discussed, also the present financial and bank situation from a Socialist standpoint. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Slayton announced that questions would be in order.

James A. McConnell, of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization antagonistic to socialism, was in the audience. Mr. McConnell arose to his feet and said:

"Have you not a great deal of nerve to ask a working man to vote for an organization that slandered the I. W. W.?"

Instantly a commotion was raised. One Socialist who was carried away by his enthusiasm, closed in with McConnell and struck him a rousing smack in the face. McConnell rolled into the aisle between two seats and was hustled into the street.

After the meeting last night Mr. McConnell stated that he was injured about a year and a half ago and is compelled to wear a steel braced jacket. His question related to a report which was made at an international Socialist convention in Germany recently.

AN ECHO OF THE ELECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Election day has passed and while the S. L. P. vote in New York City has increased but little, the vote of the S. P. has increased considerably. This may lead members of the working class to believe that the position of the S. P. is correct, while in fact the S. P., if put into power could not inaugurate Socialism. It would either have to remain passive or bring about riot and bloodshed. Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of production by the working class. The S. L. P. holds that the workers, in order to take and hold the means of production, must be organized into an economic organization such as the I. W. W. which recognizes the fact that Labor produces all wealth and that to labor belongs all wealth, and which is organized on industrial lines as a unit in the factory, mill, mine, etc., etc. Furthermore, the S. L. P. hold that the political organization of the working class is the agitational arm which demands the complete surrender of the capitalist class and if elected would hand the reins of government to the economic organization; and if counted out by the hirelings of the capitalist class the economic organization could and would lockout the exploiters and thus install the Socialist Republic.

The S. P. ignores these cardinal truths, and claims that Socialism can be brought about through the political organization alone. Furthermore, the S. P., despite its cowardly plea of neutrality (set up for the purpose of catching votes) is opposed to the I. W. W. and upholds an organization, the A. F. of L., which is not only opposed to Socialism but claims that the present wages system is a finality, that the interests of the working class and capitalist class are identical, and keeps the workers divided upon craft lines and thereby makes them absolutely unable to bring about better conditions. How Socialism could be brought about by the S. P. or what they could do in case they were counted out, is beyond my powers of comprehension, and you disciples of Marx within the ranks of the S. P. where do you fit? Has not your party's prospective presidential candidate, Haywood, sounded the tocsin by stating that the maxim: "Workers of all Countries, Unite," is out of date?

Unio.
New York, November 8, 1907.

[The S. P. vote this year falls over 10,000 short of its Presidential vote. It, consequently, has no increase.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

HISTORY AND A MORAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The complete returns of the election give the Socialist party of Cincinnati over one thousand votes less than in the preceding election. On Tuesday the S. P. received 1708 votes; two years ago the party received 2743.

A loss of a thousand votes in itself signifies nothing. The S. P. has been losing steadily since the presidential campaign, when it received 6,300. At another time, this loss would not merit comment, but at this time it does.

"Our vote" is all the Socialist party has, and as the vote was falling, strong measures had to be taken to prevent that. The method calculated to increase the vote was the "Milwaukee Idea." "The people want something now," the cry went up, and the Socialist party proceeded to offer free baths, crematories, more street cars and the like.

In De Leon's "Two Pages from Roman History" the following passage occurs—

"Let the modern revolutionist try the 'municipal ownership' sop, and he will find himself out—municipal-ownershipped. Nothing there is more demagogic than usurpation. For every one 'municipal ownership' he may propose, the Capitalist Class will propose twelve; the same as for every colony proposed by Caius Gracchus, the Senate out-sopped him with a proposition for four, drew his support away from him, and threw the threatened revolution flat on its back. And Caius Gracchus himself lent a hand. Every sop thrown by Caius at the proletariat was a banana peel placed by himself under their feet. Of course, they slipped and fell."

This passage describes the situation here to the letter. Where the Socialist party offered a bath, the Republican party had the whole water-works to give, where the S. P. offered *more* street cars, the Republicans had the whole traction company, and where the S. P. offered crematories the Republicans offered prosperity. The Socialist party was out-sopped, and hence the heavy loss in votes. For the Socialist party too, "the Gracchi lived and labored, bled and died—in vain"!

Our S. P. friends lay the blame of their losses on their "leaders." Absurd! The "leaders" did their part well. Never was there so much false teaching in the name of Socialism; never was the name of Socialism so besmirched; never was there so much disgraceful groveling after votes. The fault lies not with the "leaders," it lies with those that are led.

One could moralize much over this election. Suffice it to say that 2743 votes on a Socialist platform, and 1708 votes on a reform platform ought to be a good "warning to the wise and a lesson to the other-wise."

K. E.
Cincinnati, O., November 9.

THE "STARVATION" ARMY'S FUNCTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"General" Booth of the Salvation Army, a religious institution existing for the sole purpose of allievating the admitted horrors of poverty, was given a rousing send-off in New York City some few days ago.

On the platform, we read, "were many notables; statesmen, clerical and professional men, and politicians."

While Socialism teaches, as I understand it, that a man's religious belief is a matter of his own private opinion, and has nothing to do with economics or politics, still it is somewhat contradictory to find a man a beliver in the doctrines of Scientific Socialism, and yet follow the tenets of the Capitalist Church.

What we want to know is, that if the country is in so prosperous a condition, if the savings banks are turning away workers' deposits, if the wages are sufficient for the maintenance of the slave, why Booth and his "Army" of followers is necessary.

The common remark regarding the Salvation Army is that it does "lots of good." You may ask, "In the religious sense?" "Well, not necessarily so, they help so many poor people." You hear perhaps that one of the well-meaning "soldiers" during a "slum" visit found twelve people living in one room, all working, (mark carefully) at the tailoring trade. The visitor found the father suffering from consumption, in the last stages of the dread disease; there was barely enough earned by the mother and children to keep life in the bodies of them all. So the Salvation Army helped these people by sending food to the father, to keep him from starving altogether.

Now, because the "General" makes a specialty of treating cases of the same nature as the one I have cited, he is feted by thousands, cheered and God-speeded on his voyage.

If Brother Capital knows of the vile, stenchful, rotting and putrid conditions existing among the workers, why does he not personally relieve their sufferings? Would he not hide the results of his criminal system of profits? Yes, but Capital is blind to the future. To quote Miss Flynn, in her address at Providence, the 3rd inst., "food costs money." Brother Capital doesn't like to hear or see the slums, and yet he feels that maybe the slum dwellers might get some sense into their heads, for the Socialists have a rather bad habit of telling the workers certain facts that do not hold Brother Capital up in a very favorable light, so the Salvation (often called Starvation) Army is used to blind the workers, or rather to chloroform them.

When the working class learns that under Capitalism they are being robbed of all the produce, barring the pittance they receive called "wages" which are given them so they may keep life in their poor overworked bodies, and propagate their kind, they will throw over the system that keeps them down and rear a structure that will mean the abolition of the slum, and peace and contentment for all, the Socialist Republic.

E. A. See.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.

A GLORIOUS PROSPECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just read the communication of Wm. McCormick, headed "A Daily People Loyal Legion," which appeared in the Daily People of October 28, and I rise to second the proposition.

Along with McCormick, I cannot agree with the kickers who are everlastingly harping upon the old complaint, that the Daily People is too heavy a burden upon the Party. Had it not been for the Daily, the labor movement would not have been what it is to-day. The Daily has drilled and trained the wage slaves to an inestimable extent and has had an enormous influence upon the development of the revolutionary labor movement. Nothing could have educated the members of the S. L. P., and forged them together, as have the efforts put forth by them on the publishing of this excellent advocate of revolutionary Socialism, this "Kingbolt" of the proletarian revolution.

And what of the future if we act today in accordance with the suggestion of McCormick? What an enormous power the Daily People will be in a short time! And why not? Only one dollar a month, just think of it Comrades. There is not one of us who is working that cannot spare one dollar a month, and those of us who are not working can get subs and sell pamphlets, and thus increase the profits of the Party institutions. Just think what $1000 each month from the "Daily People Loyal Legion," will mean. A small fraction of it will cover the present weekly deficit, and the balance can be applied to pay off our debts. In a few months there will be no deficit in the running expenses, as the ready cash available will at once increase the business. In a few more months there will be no debts to pay, and our institutions can then do business on a strictly cash basis, and thus receive a cash discount on material bought.

Then we can compete with any publishing house in the country, in fact, none of them will be able to compete with us, as we have the goods, the only clean revolutionary literature. Books will be published in great numbers, books that have never before appeared in print in the English language; and as we have the cash ,the sale of them can be pushed to the utmost. Pamphlets and leaflets will be poured over the country by the hundreds of thousands; an army of canvassers and agents can be kept in the field to push our press and literature. The size of the Daily can be increased to six, eight, ten or even twenty pages. And why not? In a few years it would be as large as any of the metropolitan daily capitalist papers, and entirely devoted to the revolution. Comrades, what an opportunity we have, with a growing demand for revolutionary literature, with the I. W. W. spreading and increasing in membership and power, with our literature, our splendid plant and our established daily press.

There is too much at stake to let this opportunity be lost for the sake of one dollar per month.

I send my first month's dues and my application for membership in the "Daily People Loyal Legion," with this letter, and I will "get the habit."

I am not a new enthusiast. I donated to the Daily People fund long before the paper was published, and I have never been tired of contributing. How could I? I owe everything to the S. L. P. and its Daily People, and I am still away in debt to it.

I, for one, cannot wait a week for my Socialist paper. I need the editorials and correspondence in the Daily every day, in order to keep me in condition to withstand the horrors of wage slavery.

I will do my share to help forge this "Kingbolt" of the Revolution, the Daily People.

Geo. Anderson.
Montclair, Colo., Nov. 1.

TELEGRAPHERS' EYES OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The telegraphers' strike is suspended. Let us take a view of their profits and loss. They have lost their demands; they have lost since August 1st their weekly wage, and some of them have lost their jobs. On the other hand, they have the discipline from the school of practical experience, and despite the privations that many were subjected to, the price was none too much. They now know the absolute necessity of organization and the kind of organization, and they also know how to stick.

Local 16 was organized in the A. F. of L., but the shell enclosing the local is cracked and through the chinks light is entering in. We have every reason to believe that in a short time the telegraphers will become a true revolutionary industrial union. Revolutionists they are, and my claim is based from the following:

The commercial telegraphers of Local 16 are rebels. They marched out on their own initiative, without the sanction of the National Executive Committee. Accordingly, they should have been expelled for desertion, but expediency prevented the A. F. of L. from so doing. Incidentally it might be mentioned that one of the reasons for going out was loyalty to their fellow-workers who had already left their wires in other cities. Local 16 refused to scab it on them. The C. T. U. voted on calling out the broker operators, and the sacred contract was shattered into bits. The reason the broker operators did not go out is because of reactionary officials, and another cause which I will mention below. The commercial telegraphers are now striving for amalgamation with the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the success of which will give craft unionism a staggering blow. To cap the climax, treason, holy treason! The strike was suspended without the permission of the N. E. C. The constitution was trampled upon and cast in the same heap with the N. E. C. which first and last shirked its duty. Defiance to the committee, a knockout blow for the constitution, a majority vote of the local declared the strike suspended. That majority will be heard from again soon. Such conduct makes them no longer humble, obedient body guards of the A. F. of L. The spirit of revolution is on, and let is grow!

The companies were firm, inflexible. They had the support of the National Manufacturers' Association, who urged that under no consideration should the demands of the strikers be granted. The companies at once sent out notices to brokers, that their operators must be retained at the keys at any price or else their leased wires would be cancelled. The brokers hurriedly signed the contracts of the broker operators, conceding all their demands. Whether the brokers will abide by these contracts remains to be seen.

Wage slaves, behold the capitalists at work, and view your clumsy methods. The National Manufacturers Association sends out the dictum, the Telegraph companies send out a threat, the brokers, with the aid of the A. F. of L., hurriedly sign the contracts. The trick is done, the strike is squashed. Much thanks to the A. F. of L.

Behold the interest of capital. How firmly it is welded together, link in link. National Manufacturers' Ass'n, Telegraph companies, brokers, and the A. F. of L., all in one mighty chain; and there are more links to that chain. This chain is wound about the neck of the workers and they are beginning to feel its throttling effects and to understand that pure and simple trade unionism is the bulwark of capitalism.

The striking telegraphers were knocked hard on the head. Their eyes are now open, and as soon as they gain strength on their feet, they will march to industrial unionism and emancipation.

Yours for Industrialism,
J. D. P.
Brooklyn, N. Y., November 7.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. T. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Labor Movement is entitled to, and needs all the knowledge of the Age. Much of this knowledge cannot be the contribution of the proletariat. It has had no opportunity to gather such knowledge. Such knowledge must be the contribution of men from the upper classes who plant themselves upon the class interests of the proletariat. No sensible workingman would exclude such contributors. All sensible workingmen will invite them. The workingman who does the contrary does not do so in the interest of his class. He has some vicious scheme to nurse, and he insults his class by a posture that implies his own class is too dense to see through him.

K. A. H., NEW YORK—As well ask whether co-operation by the individual citizens of a nation would not have as much force as the co-operation of an army—as well ask that as ask whether co-operation by the craft unions would not exercise the force of an industrial organization. No. The frame of a body is essential to its effectiveness. For the same reason that individual citizens, suddenly co-operating, could not accomplish what an army, organized in and for co-operative force, could accomplish, craft unions suddenly co-operating, could not accomplish what the industrially organized body would.

Next question next week.

T. W., DANBURY, CONN.—The "Pinkertons" got their name from the founder of the business, a Scotchman named Pinkerton. The Pinkerton does the work done by what is known in Europe as the "agent provocateur." He not only spies upon the members of Labor organizations, but underhandedly scatters in their midst the false rumors that are needed to keep them suspicious of one another. The latter occupation has become the leading characteristic of the "Pinkerton."

H. S., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—You cannot "separate" the Daily from the Weekly. They stand or fall together. The way to make them absolutely safe is just as you state by the organization pushing out, and selling as much as possible of The People's vast stores of literature in the Labor News Co., including sales of the Daily and Weekly themselves. Panic or no panic the plant is safe against any attempted coup-de-main by non-Party creditors.

O. J., NEW YORK—"The Burning Question of Trades Unionism"; "Reform or Revolution"; "What Means This Strike"; "MacClure's Socialism"—any of these pamphlets will furnish some of the desired information. All together will do still better. They are obtainable at the Labor News Co.

E. N., NEW YORK—There can be no doubt that Mallock simply triturated Hillquit. Mallock's facts and arguments make good his contention that Hillquit is unfamiliar wth Marx.

T. L. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Political economy, like natural science, is not matter for hard and fast definition. With this caution, a man can be said to be a "capitalist" when he lives upon the fruit of the labor of others and is able to appropriate the fruit of others' labor by virtue of his private ownership of the social requisites for production. If a man's private ownership of such requisites of production is not large enough to enable him to compete with others he is of the "Middle Class"; if the requisites of production which he owns are still smaller and he has to join his own employes, then he is of the lower Middle Class. If the requisites of production which he owns are still smaller and he cannot himself use them, and has to sell himself in wage slavery (as, for instance, if he owns a patch of land which he lets out and he works in a sweat-shop) then he is a nondescript.

Next question next week.

T. J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The value of gold has changed considerably during the last ten years. It has declined. The reason is the discovery of rich veins of gold simultaneously with the invention and application of vastly improved machinery to the ore. Through this machinery the production of a certain quantity of gold consumes less labor-power now than the production of the same quantity of gold did before. The value of merchandise depends upon the amount of labor crystallized in it and socially necessary for its reproduction. Consequently, the gold produced to-day has less social labor in its composition, and therefore is less valuable. The value of gold would rise only if, for one reason or another, the quantity of labor-power socially necessary for its production were to rise. This answers questions one and two.

Next question next week.

W. J. A., OGDEN, UTAH—Well! Well!! Well!!! That you, who would narrow immigration to the exclusions of the Japs, should call yourself "broad," and should call "narrow" the S. L. P., who would broaden the basis of proletarian solidarity,—that certainly takes the cake. Well! Well!! Well!!!

"A MAGNATE," CINCINNATI, O.—To hunt up in a paper an article, not quoted by title and a passage of which is referred to only by allusion, would take too long. Give the title of the article you refer to, besides the date. The answer will then be forthcoming.

E. E., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Liberty and restraint go hand in hand. Where there is no liberty, neither can there be restraint; where there is no restraint, neither can there be any liberty.

W. N., FALKIRK, SCOTLAND—Whatever the system of land tenure may be in Denmark it is not the Single Tax system. That Single Taxers in Scotland should refer to distant Denmark as illustrating the benefits of the Single Tax is in keeping with their methods of flim flam. Without a doubt, whatever lone-hobbyist Single Taxer there may be in Denmark, is referring the Danes to Scotland as illustrating the benefits of the Single Tax. The late John Swinton came back from Europe with a good story in point. He said: "Here in New York I was told the Single Tax was strong in England; in England I was told the Single Tax was strong in Scotland; in Scotland I was told the Single Tax was strong in Ireland; in Ireland I was told the Single Tax was strong in Brooklyn; and now in Brooklyn I am told the Single Tax is strong in Australia." The Danish system of land tenure is private ownership.

O. T. P., CARBONDALE, PA.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; A. G., HARTFORD, CONN.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; A. O., NEW YORK; M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; J. F. B., BOSTON, MASS.; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

FLASH-LIGHTS
of the
AMSTERDAM CONGRESS
By DANIEL DE LEON
Ready for Delivery.
This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.
No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:
Preliminary Report, Jean Jaures, August Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, The General Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The International Bureau, The Situation in Belgium, The British S. L. P., besides valuable addenda.
Price 25 cents per copy.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

NEW SUE STORY
The Brass Bell
NOW RUNNING IN THE
Sunday People
Order it from your newsdealer
PRICE TWO CENTS

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held, November 10, 8:10 p. m. 28 City Hall Place. Present, Malmberg, Walters, Ferguson, Neuhaus, Romary, Weisberger, Katz, Vaughan, Woodhouse, Seidel, McCormick. Excused Teichlauf. Chairman, Malmberg.

The regular secretary being absent at opening of session, Weisberger was elected secretary pro tem.

Olpp present and requested permission to copy letters coming in from N. E. C. members during time vote was taken on O. M. Johnson's motion on removal of Sub-Committee for incapacity and insubordination. Moved by Walters, seconded by McCormick, "That Olpp be allowed to appear before National Secretary and select such letters as in his opinion are necessary to the Olpp-De Leon matter and that National Secretary be instructed to have same at next General Party meeting of Section N. Y." Carried.

Recording Secretary having arrived, minutes of previous meetings, October 16 and 27, were read and adopted.

The following resolutions, moved by Seidel, seconded by Katz, were taken up for action:

"Whereas, At the last January session of the N. E. C., explicit instructions were issued to the Sub-Committee to the effect that it was to act upon all routine and also all emergency matters, and that in cases not of routine or of an emergency nature it was to consider the same and submit its recommendations to the N. E. C. for final action;

"Whereas, At the July session of the N. E. C. these instructions were not only not repealed, but were confirmed at all points, as shown by the minutes of that session sustaining all the appeals of Chase and disapproving of the acts of the Sub-Committee where it had either taken final action in matters not of routine or of an emergency nature, or had failed to do its duty as a committee;

"Whereas, Both the constitution of the Party and the enactments of the N. E. C., establish the functions of the Sub-Committee to be strictly those of a committee of a convention or legislative body, except in cases of routine or emergency, where the Sub-Committee is clothed with power to take final action;

"Whereas, The function of a committee of a convention or legislative body is to facilitate business by digesting the matters that come before it, and reporting them back with their recommendations to the appointing body for final action;

"Whereas, The said functions of a committee determine the duties of the National Secretary in the matter of all correspondence that comes into his office in his official capacity, said duty being to submit all such correspondence to the Sub-Committee for IT to decide whether the matter treated therein comes under the heads of "routine" or "emergency," or whether such matter comes under the ordinary head of a committee's work, to be considered by the Sub-Committee, and the Sub-Committee's recommendation thereon to be submitted to the N. E. C. for final action;

"Whereas, A communication to the N. E. C., Frank Bohn, National Secretary and dated New York, September 30, 1907, was sent by Daniel De Leon, touching upon certain occurrences in the Swiss delegation during the late International Congress, and the same was received by the National Secretary, and,

"Whereas, The National Secretary took it upon himself to forward said communication to the members of the N. E. C. without first submitting same to this Sub-Committee; therefore be it

"Resolved, 1st. That the National Secretary assumed the powers of this Sub-Committee. IT, not he, is vested with authority to determine whether matters that come before the N. E. C., when the N. E. C. is not in session, shall be treated as "routine" or "emergency," or shall be referred to the N. E. C. itself for final action;

"2nd. That as a consequence of this assumption of the powers of this Sub-Committee, the Natonal Secretary's conduct invites confusion and useless delay in the transaction of the Party's business in important matters, such as the Swiss matter.

"3rd. That as a further and more serious consequence of this assumption of powers not vested in him, the National Secreary re-invites the turmoil that afflicted the Party during the first six months of this year, and re-invites such turmoil by raising confusion regarding matters that the July N. E. C. placed upon perfectly clear ground; and,

"4th. That this Sub-Committee urgently recommends to the National Secretary that he conform to the Constitution and usages, and to the democratic traditions of the Party, and aid the Sub-Committee in carrying out the instructions of its appointer—the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

After discussing the resolutions the following was moved as an amendment by Vaughan, seconded by Woodhouse, "The N. E. C. Sub-Committee recommends that all correspondence coming into the National Secreary's office be first read before the Sub-Committee for its information, or for its recommendation to the N. E. C." Vote on amendment: In favor, Weisberger, Vaughan, Woodhouse. Opposed, Malmberg, Neuhaus, Katz, Seidel, McCormick, Romary. Amendment lost. Vote on resolutions: In favor, Neuhaus, Katz, Seidel. Opposed, Walters, Ferguson, Neuhaus, Romary, Weisberger, Vaughan, Woodhouse, McCormick. Resolutions not carried. Seidel gave notice of appealing to N. E. C. on resolutions. Left over to next meeting Sub-Committee. When vote on resolutions was taken Walters and Ferguson were not present, having been excused, but had asked to be recorded against same. So ordered.

From Gilchrist, Penna., October 28, '07, that S. E. C. of Penna. demands of N. E. C. to be given information of "exact indebtedness of party and by whom notes are held against party institutions and properties." Moved by Seidel, seconded by Woodhouse, "To elect a committee and confer with business manager on this proposition and submit to N. E. C. our findings and recommendations thereon." Carried. Woodhouse and Weisberger, elected as committee. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Romary, "That National Secretary write to Penna. State Committee notifying them that Sub-Committee will use their best endeavors to supply the necessary information." Carried.

From Dowler, El Paso, Tex., suggesting Auditing Fund be created to pay accountant's expenses. Turned over to committee, Woodhouse and Weisberger.

From Hossack, Business Manager, statement on Moving Fund. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Romary, "That copies of auditing report of "Moving Fund' be forwarded to all sections by National Secretary." Carried.

From California S. E. C., letter sent to party organizations in the West on financial report of sending Cal. S. E. C. member to N. E. C. meeting last July. Moved by Seidel, seconded by Romary, "To elect a committee to consider letter from Cal. S. E. C. dated Oct. 29, '07, and report on communication at next meeting of Sub-Committee." In favor, Neuhaus, Roarmy, Weisberger, Woodhouse, Seidel. Against, Malmberg. Carried.

From Brearcliff, Wash., notice that S. E. C. of that state would appeal to N. E. C. in session in Jan. as to the reinstatement of Section Tacoma; will try to be represented at session to argue their case, and would only accept decision of next N. E. C. meeting as final. Filed.

From Gillhaus, Grand Junction, reporting progress on agitation.

From International Bureau, circular letter addressed to Socialist members of Parliaments, urging them to protest in their different Houses against the outrages being perpetrated upon the Socialist representatives of the 2nd Russian Duma. Ordered published in Daily People.

From Zillmer, Cleveland, O., October 30, stating S. L. P. in Cleveland would not be on ballot in November because some names in their petition lists were not names of registered voters, while others had voted at Republican and Democratic primaries. Filed.

From Hauk, Buffalo, notice of expulsion of Thomas H. Jackson from Section Erie Co., because he accepted a position in Niagara Falls where a strike is on. Filed.

From G. A. Jenning, N. E. C. member Illinois, copy of reply to Pennsylvania S. E. C.'s demand for information re party indebtedness; stated that indebtedness is sufficiently indicated by financial statements issued from time to time, and saw no benefit to party in making details known. Filed.

From "Hlas Lidu," that "as both parties are desiring a coalition, there is no reason why the same could not be proposed, only the question of tactics separating you." Filed.

From Secretary of general Party meeting, Section N. Y. asking to have certain letters sent to next general meeting of section. Acted upon above.

From Marck, N. E. C. member Conn., Nov. 6, '07, following:

"Whereas, The National Secretary requested of the N. E. C. at its last meeting an assistant secretary for the reason that the work of his office was too much for him, and

"Whereas, It appears from the minutes of the Sub-Committee published in the Daily People, of October 19, '07, that the National Secretary asked for and was granted permission of the Sub-Committee to be allowed to do tutoring several afternoons weekly, and

"Whereas, This is an evidence that the National Secretary has time to spare from the work for which he has been elected by the Party, and

"Whereas, The seeking for and the doing of outside work can only hinder rather than help in concentrating the mind of the National Secretary upon his duties, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the office of assistant secretary be abolished."

From Marck, November 11, that National Secretary also submit his side of care on above motion. Sent to N. E. C.

From P. L. Quinlan, Providence, Providence, R. I. claiming irregular procedure of Section New York in withholding his due card and proceeding in charges against him. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Weisberger, "That N. E. C. Sub-Committee has no jurisdiction in matter, but Quilan has to appeal to N. Y. S. C." Carried.

From J. R. Conklin, Cavite, Phillipine Islands, August 23, '07, asking for information, and literature "showing what the S. L. P. proposes especially as contrasted with the S. P.," and if individuals could identify themselves with S. L. P. National Secretary reported having sent information and over one dozen different pamphelts.

From Section Passaic Co., N. Y. desiring to know what clause of national constitution governs applicants who are officers in pure and simple trade union. Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Seidel, "That with reference to the request of Section Passaic Co. in the matter of application to membership of one holding office in a pure and simple union, section should proceed in accordance with Art. II, Section 7a of the amended party constitution." Carried.

From Reimer, N. E. C. member, Mass., plan for collecting agitation funds for Party by appealing to outside organizations. Moved by Romary, seconded by Woodhouse, "That letter from Reimer be received; the suggestions concurred in, and the National Secretary draw up a circular letter and submit same to next meeting of the Sub-Committee." Carried.

From Jacobson, N. E. C. member, N. Y., motion "That sixty days be given to Party members for a discussion in the Party organs upon all matters calling for a Party vote, and twenty days after the sixty days the vote shall be closed." Forwarded to N. E. C.

From Portland, Oregon, applications for membership from Henry Morrow, J. C. Herrington, and C. R. Neely, all three proposed by Wm. Sullivan. Moved by Seidel, seconded by Romary, "That the applications be received and they admitted to membership." Carried.

From Hossack, Manager Daily People, asking instructions as to paying J. T. Vaughan monies due him in view of the fact that The People holds claims against him. Moved by Romary, seconded by Weisberger, "That letter from Hossack be laid over to next meeting when he will be present." Carried. This being the evening session, Vaughan was not present.

Vote on Arnold motion, "That the National Committee be authorized to make two semi-annual assessments of twenty-five cents each on the Party membership, one in January and one in July, to help covering any deficit that may arise in conducting the Party Organs." In favor, Arnold, Ken. Richter, Mich. Opposed, Jacobson, N. Y., Marck, Conn., Eck, N. J., Dowler, Tex., Reimer, Mass., Jenning, Ill. Motion lost.

Vote on Arnold motion, "That the question: 'Shall the Party discontinuue the publication of the Daily and Sunday People?' be submitted to a general vote of the Party for its decision within fifty days after close of the present campaign, and for discussion." In favor, Wilke, Wis., Arnold, Ken., Schmidt, Vt., Gilchrist, Penna. Opposed, Foy, Minn., Jennings, Ill., Jacobson, N. Y., Reimer, Mass., Kircher, O., Dowler, Tex., Matz, Ind., Richter; Brearcliff, Wash., Eck, N. J. Motion lost.

Vote of N. E. C. on question raised by Section New York: "Whether one holding a temporary position in the Party institutions may at the same time also be a member o fthe Sub-Committee?" Yes, Marck, Conn., Jacobson, N. Y., Dowler, Tex. No, Arnold, Ken., Eck, N. J., Reimer, Mass., Jenning, Ill. One voting blank, no name attached, vote "No"; not counted. Decided that no temporary party employe could be member of Sub-Committee.

Vote on question, "Can a discussion be carried on in The People while the proposition is being voted upon by the membership?" Yes, Richter, Mich., Marck, Conn., Dowler, Tex., one blank, no name "yes"; not counted. No, Jacobson N. Y., Arnold, Ken., Eck, N. J., Reimer, Mass., Jenning, Ill. Decided that no discussion could be carried on.

Committee on Greulich matter submitted draft of letter to be sent to Switzerland. Moved by Woodhouse, seconded by Neuhaus, "That report be received and adopted and sent to N. E. C." Carried.

Bohn reported he would make short agitation trip west, beginning November 14, and had arranged with assistant secretary to handle correspondence.

Meeting adjourned 10 p. m.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

STATIONARY

RESULTS OF LAST WEEK'S PROPAGANDA SHOW THAT ONLY A FEW ARE ACTIVE.

For the week ending Friday, November 15, we received 153 subs to the Weekly People, and forty-three mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 196 for the week. This is practically the same record as made the previous week, and it is just about one-third of the number of subs that should be received for the Weekly People, if each member was getting but one sub a month. Comrade Reichenbach of Rockville, Conn., says that the S. L. P. will not let its press go under and he pledges $2 to sustain it. This is all right, for we know that when the comrade gets his fields cleaned up—he is a farmer—he will go out and get subs, but while he is doing his part how about the comrades in the great industrial centers? Theirs is the greater opportunity and it is their inactivity that endangers the press. As we have repeatedly stated it is up to the comrades to do better—the responsibility rests upon them.

Those sending five or more were: Paul Dreisel, Allentown, Pa., 5; J. White, Rockville, Conn., 6; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., 5; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 5; and B. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal., 6.

Prepaid cards sold: Alameda County, Cal., $5; Newport News, Va., $5; Medford, Mass., $4; H. Cody, Panama, $20.00; Kings County, N. Y., $20.88.

In our report to the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, which will be held the first week in January, we shall show the indebtedness of organizations and individuals as they appear at the time in December when we close the books. We, and no doubt our friends also, wish to see this amount of outstanding accounts reduced to a minimum. The way to have it so is for every person and organization owing money here to begin now and pay up. There was a little spurt in payments recently, but it has stopped short. Let us all work together for as clean a slate as we can make when the N. E. C. meets.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

"Our deeds live after us." All human beings live and die. Whatever else we may leave behind us, as money or property, usually falls to a few only. But our deeds, or acts, can never die. Of course the act itself passes away, but its influence on others is never lost.

How careful then must every Socialist be of his or her conduct. I do not mean to do everything just so, just because it is customary to do it; but at least we can so act as to bring either respect or disrespect upon the Socialist movement.

You know our enemies are always glad to find something which soils our name. The true, brave Socialist, while never afraid to do that which is right, yet must be careful that he lives the best purest and kindest life.

One little girl of fourteen or thereabout told me that when she joined the Y. S. C. her parents opposed it. But after she persuaded her sister to join, they stopped running around the streets, began to read and think. This began to mirror itself in all their actions and in general appearance. The parents were delighted and now insist on the children attending our Club.

Do you see how great an example each and every one, especially the Socialist, must be if we wish the fulfilling of our desires.

Our duties live after us; let us not delay one moment in starting a bank account.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

HOW WILL THE DIRTY WORK BE DONE UNDER SOCIALISM?

How will the dirty work be done under Socialism? Why, much the same as it is done under Capitalism, yet differently. Thus far do the methods under Socialism and Capitalism correspond that the same men will do the "nasty" work, but with the aid of improved machinery.

But there will be a vast difference to these men under Socialism. Let us take, for example, a man who cleans the sewers of the city. Under Capitalism he must work hard; his hours are long, and he is looked down upon socially. He is not thought of as much as a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher or other professional man. He is made to feel slighted, and what with his dirty work, his long, tiresome hours, his poor pay and minor position in social life, he feels sad and discouraged.

But under Socialism this man would feel very different. His conditions will be better, his hours shorter, and he will be thought of just as highly as the doctor, the lawyer or the teacher. Instead of being sad and discouraged, he will be cheerful and gay, and his dirty work will not make such a great difference after all. Thus will the dirty work be done under Socialism.

Estelle Feldman.
69 West 132nd Street, New York.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

Cleveland S. L. P. Liedertafel Plans An Ambitious Affair.

This year the Socialist Labor Party Liedertafel of Cleveland will hold its grand entertainment and concert at Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall), on Saturday, November 23, 8 P. M. sharp.

The principal feature will be a one-act comedy sketch entitled "Only a Socialist."

Cast of Characters:
August Schwartz, a shopkeeper—Ed. Hauser
Sabine, his wife ....Mrs. Anna Hauser
Else, his daughter..Miss Emma Hauser
Fritz Neugebauer ....G. Pimsner
Willy Teutsch ....A. Gesner
Traugott Stelzig ....Leopold Haus
Emil, his son ....J. Plache

Scene—A large industrial city.
Director: Richard Koeppel.

The Socialist Liedertafel will sing several new selections, among them one which is bound to be a favorite, "The Return of the Exiles."

Tickets, in advance, twenty-five cents a couple. Can be procured from all Party members, and at the office of the German Party organ, 310 Champlain avenue. At the door, fifty cents.

A REMINDER.

Again we request of all our friends that when making remittances to us they do so by post office money order or currency by registered letter. The collection of checks seems to be by slow freight these days. Send us money orders.

A MURDEROUS BRUTE.

(Continued from page 1.)

St. John was carried to the Miners' Union Hospital. Dr. Wheeler located two bullet wounds in the right wrist, the lead having gone through, and another in his left arm. Barring blood poisoning, he will be out within ten days.

Mullaney was removed to the county jail, but refused to make a statement. St. John was refused permission by the physician to give his version of the affair, as he suffered considerably from the loss of blood. Under Sheriff Bart Knight and District Attorney Swallow, both of whom came near being struck by bullets, endeavored to have Mullany talk, but failed.

According to the best information obtainable, the shooting of Vincent St. John was brought about by differences he has had with Mullany with regard to the local labor situation. St. John represents the progressive element in the organization, and Mullany is known to be a bitter partisan of Mahoney, O'Neill and others who are intent upon leading the W. F. of M. into the camp of the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.

MILWAUKEE'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The German Branch of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold a grand entertainment on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, at Deutsche Maennerhalle, 802 State street.

Program:—1. Prize bowling; 1st prize, Electric Battery; 2nd prize, Opera glass; third Prize, subscription to the German S. L. P. organ.

2. Schaffskopf; 1st prize, Lebendiger Hahn (live rooster); 2nd prize, pair of pigeons; 3rd prize, Alarm clock.

3. Festival Speech.—Wm. E. Trautmann.

4. Supper (per plate 20 cents. Unemployed, free).

5. Grand Ball.

Tickets, 10 cents; at the door, 15 cents.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

(Continued from page 1.)

in his pocket, deposits that with the broker and tells him to sell 100 shares of New York Central at $95. The $1,000 put up by Black represents margins for 10 points, or up to 105. For every point New York Central slumps Black receives $100 as a profit, and for every point it advances from $95 Black is a loser. The difference between the $1,000 put up as a margin and the $9,000 which it would cost to buy outright 100 shares of New York Central stock—unlike the Bull speculator, who has to pay out interest on borrowed funds, the Bear does not pay a cent, because no actual change of stock takes place in his case as it does when a man buys. To make the Bear position as plain as pen can make it, let us take a concrete example. Say I, a Bear Wall Street operator, knows that to-morrow Roosevelt is going to fight a duel in the courtyard of the White House with the Kaiser and that out of this grave international questions which may end in war are sure to follow. I sell the shares of the railroads and other industrials at the prevailing quotations, and when the smash comes I buy back at the lower range, take the issues just purchased and tender them to the several persons who bought from me, and my profits represent the difference between the prices they sell them to me and the prices I am able later to buy them back at.

The differences between the Bull and Bear I have tried to define as simply as the English tongue will permit, and so I shall go on to the next item: Stocks—How they are classed and what they represent.

Stocks are divided into common and preferred shares. The latter, as their name implies, enjoy an amount of preference, varying in most individual cases, but always consisting of prior rights to dividends over the common shares. In times of financial distress and railroads go into receivers' hands, the first lien on the property are the bonds, and then follows the preferred shares. The common issues are often given away as a bonus in order to develop some interest in the preferred, and in many instances it is not worth the price of the paper it is printed on.

Bonds are divided as follows:

1. Mortgage bonds.
2. Equipment bonds.
3. Land grant bonds.
4. Collateral trust bonds.
5. Prior lien bonds.
6. Debentures.
7. Income bonds.

A bond generally acknowledges that the railway issuing it owes a certain sum (usually $1,000, but sometimes $500) to bearer, payable on a fixed date and at a certain place; it stipulates the rate of interest and the intervals at which interest is payable; it states the amount of bonds belonging to its class issued, and the property pledged as security for the payment of principal and interest (usually inclusive of the earnings of such property); and further, giving such stipulations as to redemption, conversion into other bonds and shares, etc., as may be necessary in its individual cases. Bonds are usually pledged by the president and the treasurer of the railroad company and by the trustees, to whom most of them are made out, and who must defend the rights of bondholders should the company fail to meet any of the obligations it undertook in the mortgage deed.

Stock manipulation is a scientific game in itself, the successful rules of which James R. Keene is the master. The reader can imagine an office filled up with a battery of telephones, and a veteran operator who will study the ticker and issue his orders to trusted brokers. He will issue buying and selling orders in the same stock at the same time and cover his tracks with the skill of an Indian. And then the shrewdest brokers will send messages to the office like this: "It looks like Keene selling," or "It looks like Rockefeller buying." But they really don't know. This is the greatest and most fascinating of all financial games. Some men who are credited with stock market operations of a great magnitude, as a matter of fact, are not in the game at all. This is done simply to throw sand in the eyes of the Wall Street element.

These gentlemen (?) who with frankness tell you every Sunday in the advertising columns of the New York newspapers that they can see through stock movements and manipulation with the aid of "charts" and "systems," would bankrupt the Treasury of the United States if they had the opportunity. Their services are as worthless as those of a fortuneteller. The Stock Exchange, of course, forbids the 1,100 members from advertising in the "sure thing" manner described above, they not wanting to figure in the "infallible class."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All business pertaining to either the editorial or business departments of the Daily and Weekly People should be addressed simply Daily People, or Weekly People, as the case may be.

The name of the National Secretary and the name of the National Treasurer appear at the head of the editorial column in compliance with the requirements of a law of the State of New York. Do not send business pertaining to The People to these officers; address matter for The People to the paper direct. Those sending registered letters and money orders to I. H. Weisberger are only creating confusion and delay.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., AND VICINITY, ATTENTION.

Members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith notified that Section Los Angeles, Cal., will hold an Entertainment and Social on Thanksgiving Eve, November 27, at their headquarters, 407 East 7th street.

The Section wishes to see everybody in this locality who has the welfare of the Party at heart to put in his appearance and have a good time with us, for the benefit of the Party.

Admission free.

BOHN IN BOSTON.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., will lecture under the auspices of Section Boston on "The Economic Interpretation of American Political History," on SUNDAY, December 15th, 2:45 o'clock in Knights of Honor Hall, 730 Washington St., Boston.

Question invited. Admission free.

THE ARIZONA WAY.

Some miners over in Arizona the other day, when refused their wages put the mine owner in the bunk house and kept him there on a diet of crackers and water until he agreed to "cough up." Three days sufficed. They should have given the fellow a pick and shovel and a chance to earn his crackers while doing time.

The Plain Truth

of it is easily discernable by any man—he will agree that labor produces more than enough to make all humanity comfortable and happy, and he cannot help but see that children are barefooted and in rags, that women are forced to sell their honor for bread, and that men go hungry and cold while surrounded by the wealth they have created. But when you come to ask him to join a movement to right all this, then are you forcibly reminded of the sower who went forth to sow, the seed falling upon good, poor and indifferent ground and the resulting crop partaking of the nature of the soil upon which it fell.

Here is a man with a bourgeois-controlled mind, who in the face of what he sees thinks that without the sponging class things would go to pot; a lay off strikes the shop where he is and he is glad to remain and do double the work for less pay; the chances are that upon such a mind the seed of the Social Revolution will wither. Here again is another man, and such men are much more numerous than you think, who, when you point out what should be done, is willing to listen and to learn. He is alive with the divine question "Why?" and is not to be satisfied with the answer that an all-wise and inscrutable Providence has willed it so.

The Capitalist Class is Plowing the Field for the Seed of Socialism.

The deepening want and misery produced by capitalism will cause the outraged workers who are virile of mind to push on to overthrow it. The extent to which they do this will be determined by the thoroughness and intensity with which the militant Socialist does his work.

In the press and literature of the Socialist Labor Party we have the means with which to put the workers right and cause them to tear to pieces the issues raised by capitalism to humbug them. Every Labor News Pamphlet circulated, every subscription for

The Weekly People is the Seed Sown for the Social Revolution.

Go forth and sow! every one of you! We are in the springtime of the movement, and much of the seed will fall on good ground.

The Weekly People

One Year, $1.00
Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.
P. O. Box 1576, New York

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

Taken judiciously a one-half gallon jug of good whiskey or brandy will last a month. You can have it sent to any part of the country, packed in a box and shipped at my risk, for $1.50.

H. J. FRIEDMAN, Liquor Merchant.
874-876 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ills.
***—Advt.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.